THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1867. VOLUME XVII.—NUMBER 83

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

HEBREW AND MASONIC CALENDAR.

A.·. M.·. 5627.

1 Tisri, 10th September	1866.
1 Khesvan, 10th October,	"
1 Chisleu, 9th November,	"
1 Tebeth, 9th December,	"
1 Shebat, 7th January,	1867
1 Adar, 6th February,	"
1 Veadar, 8th March,	"
1 Nisan, 6th April,	"
1 Iiar, 6th May,	"
1 Sivan, 4th June,	"
1 Thamuz, 4th July,	"
1 Ab, 2d August,	"
1 Elul, 1st September,	"

Ash Wednesday, 26th February,	1867
Maunday Thursday, 28th April,	"
Good Friday, 10th April,	"
Easter Sunday, 12th April,	"
Ascension, 21st May,	"
Pentecost, 31st May,	"

Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year. jal2 1f

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

1867.

LODGES.

ANCHORAGE, No. 168. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall cor. Court and Main. D. C. Trader, W. M.; H. T. Tomlinson, Sec.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No 118. Meets 2d Friday of each month—Hall, cor Madison and Second. J. T. Pedlars, W. M.; Benj. K. Pullen, Sec.

LELA SCOTT, No. 284. Meets 1st Friday o each month—Hall, cor Madison and Second. John Alcock, W. M.; H. P. Woodward Sec

HAMILTON, No. 299. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W. M.; W. H. Bailey, Sec

KILWINNING, No. 9 (U. D.) Meets 4th Friday of each month—251 Front street. John. J. Worsham, 32°, W. M.; B. K. Pullen, 32d, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN Chapter, No. 4. Meets 3d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. A. J. Wheeler, H. P.; H. H. Poynter, Sec.

R. AND S. M.

EUREKA Council, No. 6. Meets 3d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Th. Ill.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

TEMPLARS.

CYRENE Commandery, No. 4. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zent, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

A.·. AND A.·. SCOTTISH RITE.

294 *Front Street.*

HERMES Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 1. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. John Zent, 32d, G.·. M.·.; H. T. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec.·.

MEMPHIS Lodge of Perfection, 14th.; No. 2 Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. George Redgersh, 32d, G.·. M.·.; A. E. Frankland, 32d, Sec.·.

CAMPBELL Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th.; No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d, Tarshi.; ——, Sec.·.

CALVARY CHAPTER of Rose Croix, 18th., No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M.·. W.·.; H. T. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec.·.

PHILIPPE DUPLESSIS Conseil of K—h, 20th. Ass. H. Henry P. Woodard, 32d., Comm.·.; William Y. Grode 32d, Rec.·.

CONSISTORY OF WEST TENNESSEE, 32d. John Alcock, 33d., Comm.·. in Chief; Dodge C. Trader, 32d, Reg.·.

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Phillips County, Ark., For Sale.

WE have several first-class improved plantations in Phillips County, near the city of Helena, which will be sold very low. Nearly all these places have good dwellings and other house appendages, and have gin-houses, cotton presses, (nearly new), and everything ready for cotton culture These plantations, ranging from 200 acres to 2000 respectively, are what are termed "second Bottom" alluvial overflow, and fine uplands, bringing a bale of cotton to the acre. Apply to SALE & MACCABE, Attorneys at Law and Real Estate Agts, nov11 Helena, Ark.

ST. PAUL'S ACADEMY,

HELENA, ARKANSAS.

THE Principal of this Academy begs to inform the parents and friends of his pupils, and the public in general, that the

New School-Room and Dormitory

attached to the Academy are now ready, affording every accommodation for the advantage of pupils.

Prospectus can be had on application to nov9 REV. D. J. O'CEAN, Principal.

JOHN McCOY, Agent,

PILCHER & BARROW,

(Successors to Pilcher & Goodrich and M. Pilcher & Co.)

COTTON & SUGAR FACTORS

—AND—

Commission Merchants.

No. 36 Factors' Row, Perdido street, NEW ORLEANS.

☞ Business conducted by M. Pilcher. may1 1f

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DEALER IN

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

Imported and Domestic

Wines, Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco,

Also all kinds of

CONFECTIONERY, NUTS, ETC.,

No. 412 N. Seventh Street,

Between St. Charles and Locust streets,

ST. LOUIS, : : : : MO.

CASH paid for all Kinds of Produce. ap29-

J. T. FARGASON, A. CORDES, C. C. CLAY

FARGASON, CORDES & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers,

Commission Merchants,

And Dealers in

Plantation Supplies, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Etc., Etc.,

NO. 328 FRONT STREET,

Memphis, : : : : : Tenn.

HAVE on hand and to arrive—

200 bbls. of Pork;	50 casks Bacon;
500 bbls. Sugar;	50 hhds. Sugar;
500 pieces Bagging;	400 coils Rope;
50 bales Ind a Bagging;	100 cases Brandy Cherries;
500 casks Pigneuit Castillon Brandy;	200,000 Cigars, various brands;
100 boxes Virginia Tobacco;	1000 bbls. Flour;
50 packages Tea;	200 caddies Western Tobacco;
200 bbls Molasses;	100 hogsheads Piper Heidsick and Cliquot Champagne;
100 ¼ bbls. Molasses;	100 Kegs Molasses;
500 cases Wines and Liquors	100 bbls. Meal.
500 bbls. Salt;	
100 cases Snuff;	

ap30

A. P. BURDITT ANGUS CAMPBELL.
JAS. H. SMITH.

A. P. BURDITT & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

OFFICE—At their old Grocery stand,

308 Front Street.

Memphis, : : : Tenn.

ap31

S. O. & T. A. NELSON & CO.

Cotton Factors

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 8 Jefferson Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.,

and No. 135 Gravier Street,

oct2- NEW ORLEANS, LA.

JOHN G. WALLACE & CO.

Commission Merchants

—AND—

WHOLESALE DEALERS

In Groceries and Plantation Supplies, 316 Front Street,

MEMPHIS ..... TENN.

WE have this day associated with us in business, W. D. S. KAYTON, of Memphis, and A. A. LAUE, of Panola county, Miss. JOHN G. A. A. LAUE alone authorized to sign the firm name. JOHN G. WALLACE & CO.

Aug. 20, 1866.—[co30]

WM. SIMPSON, Tuscumbia, Ala. | F. A. SANDERS, Memphis. | JOHN ROSSER, Memphis.

SIMPSON, SANDERS & CO.,

Successors to Simpson, Hays & Co.,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 256 Front st., MEMPHIS, TENN.

Having our undivided attention to the sale of Cotton we offer Produce filling orders for supplies, etc., we hope to secure the patronage of the public. may7

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

Appointment of Professors

THE Board of Visitors will meet at the University, on the 15th day of August, for the purpose of appointing a Professor of the Latin Language and Literature, and a Professor of International and Constitutional Law, Equity and the Law Merchant.

Communications in reference to either of the appointments should be addressed to the Rector of the University of Virginia, who is Wm. Wertenbaker, Secretary.

S. MAUPI 4, Chairman of the Faculty.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY

—BY—

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (in advance) per annum	$12 00
" " per week	25
To carriers and news dealers, per copy	5 00
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☞ Divorce notices to be inserted in the Weekly paper only, at irregular intervals in either of the papers, will be charged $1 per square for each and every insertion.

☞ All advertisements not marked for a special time will be discontinued at the end of one week.

☞ All advertisements for the APPEAL must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.

☞ *Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.*

☞ No advertisement will appear in the Weekly paper unless by special contract.

☞ Our friends are requested to hand their best efforts to send us subscribers, and fill up our lists, and also to forward any items of news that may be of sufficient local importance to warrant their publication.

TERMS OF WEEKLY.

As an inducement to get up clubs, we have adopted the following weekly terms, which are as low as our current office expenses will admit of:

One Copy, one year	$3 00
To clubs of ten or more, each	2 50
" twenty or more, each	2 00

Invariably to advance.

LATEST PARIS FASHIONS.

For the gratification of our lady readers, we condense, from the New York *Times*, the following description of some of the dresses worn at the last court ball at the Tuileries:

Her majesty is still beautiful, still full of grace, but the mark of time is upon her. Her dress was, as it always is, a wonderful creation of art, but it had the demerit of being too youthful. Apart from the jewels which completed it, it consisted of white tulle, the folds of which just reached the two flounces of silk of which the corsage was composed at the back.

The Russian princess Runsky Korsakoff, another notoriety of court society, wore a dress which, at a little distance, looked as if she had by especial favor procured some ells of the stuff of which the fleecy clouds which almost cover the sky in a time of the full moon, are manufactured—most exquisite fabric on her part. When near, it was discovered that a certain number of silver tulle over pearlgray satin had produced this effect. The upper skirt of tulle was crossed in front by a garland of leaves with delicate buds, and attached at the side by a rose as big as a tea plate. Diamonds on the corsage, diamond necklace, bracelets and tiara, and a girdle of all sorts of precious stones, in which there was a crescent, a bird and a star ingeniously contrived. Madame R. K. is a hale, handsome person, and bore this complicated "get-up" superbly. It was remarked that the empire dress has not yet taken all dresses have fullness at the back and some little at the sides, the front only being perfectly plain. The effect of the empire style is attained, however, by the tunic, which has no folds at the waist. But the tunic is by no means gored. The general majority of handsome fresh dresses were white rose-color, being the next in favor.

Miss Dix wore a handsome dress of white tulle and satin. Misses Egerton, of New York, were beautifully dressed in "Marguerite" costumes—tartan skirts, one trimmed with a wreath of roses, the other with forget-me-nots and rose-buds. Miss E. wore a pink vest or basque, without sleeves, trimmed with pearls around the edges and on the seams; the tartan corsage high in the neck, and with long flowing sleeves. Miss Lottie E. with blue forget-me-nots on the skirt, wore a blue vest of exactly the same style as that worn by her sister. They were greatly admired, as they are not only "stylish," the great aim of American young ladies abroad, but are graceful and tasteful in the extreme. Of which, if I heard a gentleman say of them—a gentleman who had chanced to make the acquaintance previously of several of our most dashing belles in Paris. Very bad!

Miss Beckwith wore an extremely pretty dress of white tulle, trimmed across the front with bands of satin ribbon, and on the entire skirt front by the same, put on lengthwise—a light, youthful toilette, and very becoming to the young wearer.

There is a buffet at which the guests are served tea, tea and cakes all evening; but this does not prevent the supper room from being crowded and very unpleasant after the emperor and empress and privileged guests have left it. Ladies are obliged to go in alone frequently, thus losing their cavaliers, with the risk of not finding them for an hour or so afterwards. The court sets the example to all Paris of inviting to its galas more than twice as many guests as can be pleasantly provided for. There is seldom or never room for dancing or for supper. At the Tuileries two thousand guests would be able to enjoy themselves (in ordinary times), four thousand are invited. At the Hotel de Ville there is ample space for four thousand; the prefect, therefore, invites eight thousand, and so on through all grades and classes.

Gen. and Mrs. Dix, assisted by Miss Dix, held their first general reception last Saturday evening. A very great number of the American colony in Paris was present, desirous of paying their respects to their new minister and his family, and chancing to be recorded the privilege of meeting so many of their countrymen through their genial hospitality. The general and Mrs. Dix having been invited to a dinner of ceremony by M. Drouyn de L'huys on that evening, did not appear until about ten o'clock, Miss Dix doing the honors of the house in their absence. As has been the custom at American receptions in Paris, the ladies wear either full dress or a simple toilette, but there is always enough of the former to give the rooms a brilliant appearance. Miss Dix wore a high dress of pearl gray silk with jet ornaments. Mrs. Dix's dress was extremely elegant, of amber colored satin, cut square in the neck, and trimmed with pearls and black lace—one of Vignon's creations perfectly adapted to Mrs. Dix's style. Her ornaments were strings of yellow topaz set in gold fret work around her throat and her hair. These receptions will be held every Saturday evening.

—It is estimated by those who ought to know, that at present, in round numbers, there are about twelve hundred thousand Free and Accepted Masons scattered upon the face of the globe. Of this number, some one hundred and fifty thousand are in England, one hundred thousand in Scotland, and fifty thousand in Ireland. There are about six hundred thousand on the continent of Europe; three hundred thousand in the United States, and fifty thousand in other parts of the world. In England there are two or three thousand persons initiated every year.

—A young man recently wrote to his sweetheart, saying: "There is not a globule of blood in my heart which does not bear your photograph."

NEWSPAPER LABOR.

Very few of the myriads who daily peruse the columns of the public journals form any idea of the amount of labor represented by the print before them. To enter upon the full statement of the whole sum total of toil, from the moment the "copy," so called, or the original text from which the reproduction is made in type, comes to the hand of the compositor until the completed newspaper is laid before its readers, would be a more complicated task than we propose to undertake at this time. Our theme is simply the quantity of sheer scribbling performed by the newspaper writer—the individual who furnishes the daily pabulum of facts and comments which are embodied in the articles furnished to the press. This branch alone yields details that will convince the most skeptical or careless thinker that no member of the community more faithfully toils for, whatever meed of fame and emolument he may get, than the conscientious journalist. A regular practical writer who prepares daily what would make two bulky volumes of print for every day in the year, counting thirty only in every month, therefore leaving five entire days as a margin for accidents, sickness, etc., would run up the following estimates:

Per diem, 200 lines; per month, 6000 lines; per year, 72,000 lines. Now 200 lines will make a portly volume, consequently our slave of the pen toils stows upon us the contents of twelve volumes every year. Supposing his career as a writer to last for a medium term of thirty years, he would give us 1,140,000 lines, or 360 solid volumes, still counting out the 1,800 days made up by the margin of five allowed for each year of the thirty. But, in order to be on the safe side of the computation, let us allow an additional year for the time lost by sickness, holidays, travelling, etc., and we still have 348 volumes from this indefatigable worker. However, there are very few thorough going newspaper men in New York who prepare original articles or do sketch or shirt-hand reporting, who cannot show an average of 200 lines per diem of various kinds of work throughout the twelve months. The quota of labor would give the 348 volumes of matter in fifteen years, even retaining for that short space of time the marginal allowance of one year and one hundred days.

It occurs in many cases that one or two hands supply the bulk of the editorial page proper, and beside the labors of these gentlemen, the boasted performances of the most prolific book writers the world has ever seen fade to inferiority, so far, at all events, as the quantity of matter is concerned. As to its quality, there may exist differences of opinion; but it is beyond a question that the same amount of industry, research, observation and readiness with the pen that is revealed in the leaders of the great daily press generally, would, if applied with equal tact and perseverance to the more permanent branches of literature, carry the journalist to honorable success.

There is no more complete error than the universal idea among men who can write something that it is quite easy to "get up," as they call it, a newspaper article. When they read one that is well digested and well written, it flows so smoothly; its points are so well taken; its language is so simple, that to write another would seem to be mere child's play. So does everybody think that he can poke a fire or nurse a baby better than his neighbor, but try it, and see! Nothing requires all your talents, all your learning, and all your self-confidence, you may egregiously fail.

Lord Brougham was an orator, a historian and an essayist, but he could not, to save him, put an article into right shape for the London press, without assistance. A similar assertion has been made about Bulwer, whose romantic and poetical writings reveal the utmost grace and facility in their way. No! the work requires a peculiar schooling and long experience. There is so much to be said, so much to be left unsaid, so much to get in compactly; so many meanings to utter, and so many to suggest, without utterance, that the untrained hand makes as sad work of it as a white-wash brush would in a *chiaro-oscuro* painting.

Every few attempt made very often, indeed, to jump into the editorial seat as a savage might leap upon a locomotive, and terrific devastation of grammar, sense and meaning is the result. There is a certain knack in all professions and occupations which has to be acquired by a greater or less degree of study; according to the natural faculty and bent of the candidate, and the youth who wanted to fathom Blackstone with a single sitting, or master Euclid at a stride, would be as fit to sail for Europe in a schooner that afternoon, and he was to be mate and his father captain of the craft, was not really a whit more ridiculous than the aspirant who seeks at once to address a mingled and varied public without the preparation and thought, no matter how great his ability in other things.—*Mercantile Journal.*

The following direst scene of vituperation that Daniel O'Connell, the celebrated Irish orator and agitator, ever figured in, took place shortly after he had taken the third degree in Masonry, and not long after he had been called to the bar, where, and at the Lodge, his character and peculiar talents received rapid recognition from all who knew him. His talent for vituperative language was early perceived, and by some he was, even in those days, considered matchless in scold. However, there was at that time in Dublin a certain woman, Biddy Moriarty, who had a huckster's stall on one end of the quay, nearly opposite the Four Courts. She was a virago of the first order, very able with her tongue. From one end of Dublin to the other she was notorious for her powers of abuse, and even in the provinces Mrs. Moriarty's language had passed into currency. The dictionary of Dublin slang has been considerably enlarged by her, and her volubleness had almost become proverbial. Some of O'Connell's friends, who had heard O'Connell at the lodge and in their circles speak of the comprehensiveness of Freemasonry and the applicability of its geometrical allusions to every department of life, thought that a mind full of this discussion, as well as his power of vituperation, however, thought that he could beat her at the use of her own weapons. Of this, however, he had some doubt himself, when he had listened once or twice to some minor specimens of her billingsgate. It was mooted, it was said, twice whether the young Kerry barrister could encounter her, and some of the company (in O'Connell's presence) rather ridiculed the idea of his being able to meet the famous Madame Moriarty. O'Connell never liked the idea of being put down, and was ready and ready to encounter her, and even backed himself for the match. Bets were offered and taken, and it was decided that the matter should come off at once.

The party adjourned to the huckster's stand, and there was the owner herself superintending the sale of her small wares.

O'Connell was very confident of success. He had laid a very ingenious plan for overcoming her, and with all the anxiety of an ardent experimentalist waited to put it into practice. At this time O'Connell's own party and the loungers about the place formed an audience quite sufficient to rouse Mrs. Moriarty on public provocation to a due sense of her powers. O'Connell commenced the attack by saying:

"What's the use of this walking stick, Mrs. What's-your-name?"

"Moriarty, sir, is my name, and a good one it is, too, and what have ye to say agin it? And one and a sixpence is the price of the stick. Troth, it's cheap as dirt, so it is."

"One and a sixpence for such a walking stick! Whew! Why, you are as better than an impostor, to ask one and a sixpence for what only cost twopence."

"Twopence, your graudmother," replied Mrs. Biddy. "Do you mean to say that its cheating the people I am! Impostor, indeed!"

"Aye, impostor; and it's that I call you to your teeth," replied O'Connell.

"Come out you stick, you cantankerous looking baggage!"

"Keep a civil tongue in your head, you old diagonal," replied O'Connell, calmly.

"Stop your jaw, you pug-faced badger, or, by this and that," cried Mrs. Moriarty, "I'll make you go quicker than you came."

"Don't be in a passion, my old radius; anger will only wrinkle your beauty."

"By hokey, if you say another word of impudence I'll tan your dirty hide, you beastly common scrub; and sorry I'll be to spoil my flesh with your carcase."

"Whey, boys! what a passion old Biddy's in! I protest as I am a gentleman."

"Jintleman! Jintleman! The like of you a jintleman! Wisha, be gor, that bangs Banaghar. Why, you potato-faced pippin-sneezer, where did a Mallow gascan monkey like you pick up enough of common Christian decency to hide your Kerry brogue?"

"Easy now," cried O'Connell, with imperturbable good humor, "don't choke yourself with fine language, you old whisky-drinking parallelogram."

"What's that you call me, you dirty, murthering villain?" roared Mrs. Moriarty, stung into a fury.

"I call you," answered O'Connell, "a parallelogram, and a Dublin judge or jury would say it was no libel to call you so."

"Oh, tare and ouns! Oh, holy Biddy! that an honest woman like me should be called a parry belly grums! you rascally gallows-bird; you cowardly, sneaking, pirate licking blaggard!"

"Oh, not you, indeed!" retorted O'Connell. "Why, I suppose you'll deny that you keep a hypothenuse in your house?"

"It's a lie for you, you bloody robber! I never had such a thing in my house, you bloody old thief!"

"Why, all your neighbors know very well that you not only keep a hypothenuse, but that you have two diameters locked up in your garret, and that you go to walk with them every Sunday, you heartless old heptagon!"

"Oh, hear that, ye saints in glory! Oh, that's bad language for a fellow who wants to pass himself off for a jintleman. May the divil fly away with you, you misher from Munster, and bake celery sauce from your rotten limbs!"

"All, you can't deny the charge, you miserable submultiple of a duplicate fraction."

"Go rinse your mouth in the Liffey, you nasty tickle pitcher. After all the bad words you speak it ought to be filthier than your face, you dirty chicken of Belgrath!"

"Rinse your mouth, you wicked old polygon. To the deuce I pitch you, you blustering intersection of sinking superficities!"

"You saucy tinker's apprentice, if you don't cease jour jaw, I'll—"

But here she gasped for breath, unable to hawk up any more words, for the last volley of O'Connell had nearly knocked the wind out of her.

THE NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENT.

Extension of Mail Facilities. New Rates of Postage on Printed Matter to Europe and Asia.

From the New York Evening Post.]

The postoffice department has made arrangements by which a number of European and Asiatic countries, hitherto beyond the reach of our mail communication except by letter, are brought within the range of delivery of all, or nearly all, United States mail matter. It is a singular fact, unknown probably to most persons who have not had occasion to learn it by unpleasant experience, that there was a considerable region in the civilized world where an American traveler might not receive a newspaper directly from home.

Under the arrangements now completed, prepayment of postage, some times at high rates is made necessary in all cases. The following official statement gives a full list of the countries—with some of which there has been a regular communication—that are now included in the delivery by way of Hamburg and Bremen:

NEWSPAPERS.

Bremen, by Bremen mail—2 cents each.
Hamburg, by Hamburg mail—2 cents each.
Prussia, Austria and German states, by Bremen and Hamburg mail—3 cents each.
Lunenburg, by Bremen mail—3 cents each.
Lunenburg, by Hamburg mail—3 cents each and 1 cent per 1½ ounce.
Schleswig Holstein and Dènmark, by Bremen or Hamburg mail—3 cents each and 1 cent per 1½ ounce.
Sweden, by Bremen or Hamburg—3 cents each and 1½ cent per 1½ ounce.
Norway, by Bremen or Hamburg—3 cents each and 3½ cents per 1½ ounce.
Holland, by Bremen or Hamburg—3 cents each and 1 cent per 1½ ounce.
Russia, by Bremen or Hamburg—3 cents each and 1 cent per 1½ ounce.
Switzerland, by Bremen or Hamburg—4 cents each.
Italy, by Bremen or Hamburg—5 cents each.
Turkey, by Bremen or Hamburg—3 cents each, and 5½ cents per 1½ ounce.
Greece, by Bremen or Hamburg—3 cents each, and 5½ cents per 1½ ounce.
Gibraltar, Spain and Portugal, by Bremen or Hamburg—3 cents each, and 2½ cents per 1½ ounce.
Australia, India and China, by Bremen and Hamburg mails, via Marseilles—3 cents each, and 9 cents per 1½ ounce.
Australia, India and China, by Bremen and Hamburg mails, via Trieste—8 cents each, and 2 cents per ½ ounce.

PERIODICALS, ETC.

Bremen, by Bremen mail—1 cent per ounce.
Hamburg, by Hamburg mail—1 cent per ounce.
Prussia, Austria and German states, by Bremen or Hamburg—1½ cent per ounce.
Lunenburg, by Bremen mail—1½ cent per ounce.
Lunenburg, by Hamburg mail—1½ cent per ounce and 1½ cent per 1½ ounce.
Schleswig Holstein and Denmark, by Bremen or Hamburg—1½ cent per ounce and 1½ cent per 1½ ounce.
Sweden, by Bremen or Hamburg—1½ cent per ounce and 2 cents per 1½ ounce.
Norway, by Bremen or Hamburg—1½ cent per ounce and 4 cents per 1½ ounce.
Holland, by Bremen or Hamburg—1½ cent per ounce and 1½ cent per 1½ ounce.
Russia, by Bremen or Hamburg—1½ cent per ounce and 1½ cent per 1½ ounce.
Switzerland, by Bremen or Hamburg—1½ cent per ounce and 1 cent per half ounce.
Italy, by Bremen or Hamburg—1½ cent per ounce and 2 cents per half ounce.
Turkey, by Bremen or Hamburg—1½ cent per ounce and 6½ cents per 1½ ounce.
Greece, by Bremen or Hamburg—1½ cent per ounce and 6½ cents per 1½ ounce.
Gibraltar, Spain and Portugal, by Bremen or Hamburg—1½ cent per ounce, and 2½ cents per 1½ ounce.
Australia, India and China, by Bremen or Hamburg mail, by way of Marseilles—9 cent per ounce, and 9 cents per 1½ ounce.
Australia, India and China, by Bremen or Hamburg mail, by way of Trieste—10½ cents per ounce and 3 cents per ½ ounce.

These charges are in each case in full to destination, combining rates between the United States and Bremen and Hamburg, and the rate beyond Bremen and Hamburg to points of delivery.

THE DEGENERACY OF THE TIMES.

No close observer of passing events can have failed to notice the rapid degeneracy of public and private morals in the north during the last few years. The war appears to have raised crime upon a pedestal where it has been almost universally worshipped by that people, and they have become perfectly saturated with immorality. The process of deterioration is still going on. From the most trusted officials of the government, nay, from the government itself, down to the lowest pilferer, all restraints of morality and the requirements of decency have been cast aside, and every species of crime stalks rampant through the land. Every northern paper we pick up gives us the details of some monstrous violation of the laws of both God and man. It was murder, by single man, woman or child, to those of entire families; seductions in all classes of society; elopements in high and low life; speculations, defalcations, public and private swindling, and defrauding of the government in every possible shape and form, all of these crimes have multiplied at a fearful rate until it does seem that the whole country is one rotten, fetid, fermenting mass of corruption.

The papers are filled with divorce trials, teeming with the most disgusting details of lustfulness, proving that even the infection of crime has reached the domestic circle and poisoned society at its fountain head. Associations and combinations to defraud the Government are every day reported; the most daring robberies of the public purse are perpetrated in broad daylight, and it is seriously proposed to reduce the rate of taxation, as a practicable mode to reduce the amount of crime, by removing the temptation to its commission.

We read in the New York *Herald* of a recent date, that the government recently dispatched a secret agent to the northern frontier to ferret out frauds upon the revenue, and that this agent made the discovery that twenty-two out of twenty-three revenue officers in one collection district were in complicity with smugglers to defraud the government. Indeed, representing himself as a smuggler he succeeded in making positive arrangements for smuggling with their connivance, with that number, they, of course, to have a portion of the spoils.

What an alarming amount of depravity is here exhibited. And is it surprising that where so loose a system of morality prevails and so little regard for law, there should be but little respect for constitutions, and erroneous and dangerous views of government? The one is the natural sequence to the other. Each is contempt for clear and unmistakable legal obligations, and flows from the same pernicious source. It is moral obliquity, refusal to be restrained by social and political obligations, and in a word, unredeemed *carelessness* and crime.

We have said that the government itself was not free from sin, and that its example is as corrupting as it is disgraceful. It takes the lead in faithlessness to its obligations, and, by its practice, inculcates the doctrine that dishonesty is virtue, and perfidy sometimes duty; that solemn obligations can be cast aside to serve the purposes of expediency, and that the power to protect itself against punishment is sufficient justification for its commission of outrage and wrong. Let us recall for a moment the precedents it has but recently established.

In violation of its solemn pledge that the late war was not and would not be prosecuted with any view to interference with slavery, it destroyed the institution, in violation of the equally solemn pledge that the war was waged only for the purpose of bringing back the insurrectionary states to their allegiance, and placing them in the places they had left in the union, it now refuses to take them back or to permit them to occupy a place in it.

In violation of its plighted faith to compensate loyal owners for slaves enlisted in the army, it has unblushingly and deliberately repealed the law providing therefor, thus perpetrating a scandalous and dishonorable act of repudiation.

It authorized the president, without limitation, to proclaim freedom and amnesty to those engaged in the rebellion, and recently in violation of the faith of the government thus pledged to those men, it has perfidiously repealed the portion of the act by which the authority was conferred. The fact that the repeal of the law referred to does not deprive the president of his pardoning power, so far as excusing adds to the enormity and shamelessness of the deed, for it shows that they were willing to display their faithlessness to their pledges without any equivalent therefor.

And to crap the climax of villainy, and to fix forever upon the nation the irradicable storm of repudiation, congress has recently passed an act prohibiting the payment of debts to southern men for services rendered to the government prior to the rebellion. Could infamy reach a lower depth than this? Could dishonesty take a higher flight?

With such a record of perfidy, and such a series of violations of solemn pledges, and with the same spirit of dishonesty everywhere exhibited throughout their policy, still persisted in, who can those in charge of the government expect to sustain its financial credit, now so necessary to preserve the country from bankruptcy and ruin? Such patent dishonesty must inevitably impair, if it does not totally destroy, all confidence in its pledges, and thus the nation will be wrecked through the immorality and wickedness of its rulers.

With the most solemn and binding obligations repudiated by the government, and the restraints of morality thrown off in the domestic circle; with crime stalking through the land in all of its abhorrent and disgusting forms, and with the laws defied and the constitution derided by those in authority, what have we to hope in the future? Will not the blighting wrath of an outraged God fall with resistless and destroying power upon such a people and crush them to atoms? It is all they deserve and all they have a right to expect.—*Louisville Courier.*

THE BULLET AND THE SWORD.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.]

NASHVILLE, February 4, 1867.—Much of last week was consumed by the Tennessee house of representatives in discussing the proposition to amend the franchise law. The amendment was passed its second reading by 36 to 30. This is the full radical strength; and several radical members who voted in the affirmative arose like hesitating, servile wretches, with a lash on either side, and sought, by paltry excuses, to avert public indignation, and to silence the voice of that conscience supposed to linger in such men. There were three members absent who would, it is supposed, vote in the negative; and one who would perhaps vote in the affirmative. That no time may be lost, the amendment, on its third reading, is made the special order to day at ten o'clock a. m.

A more revolting exhibition of human depravity and shameless indecency has not been witnessed outside of Washington city, than was presented by the usurping advocates of this measure, and by their packed house during the discussion. The most frightful phenomenon of the French reign of terror, as observed in Paris, had an odor about them which is as the perfume of Arabia to the stench of this demonstration. The French fanatics grew frantic in a cause which they conceived to be that of their own race. Their rivers of blood were redeemed by the belief that they sought the interests of their own children. The shameless men who have argued for enfranchising the brutal, vagrant negroes of Tennessee, have made their appeal, shrieked for, and called down the name of the African race. They have even extolled him, as coming of a race to which mankind are largely indebted. While striving to arm him with the ballot and the bayonet against their own children (if they have any white offspring) they have forgotten every rule of parliamentary dignity, and addressed themselves, not to the speaker or the members of the house, but to the thick-lipped negro mob which composed the audience. The galleries have been crowded with dirty, greasy, black and yellow vagrants, who have managed to evade the penitentiary; and the advocates of the amendment have turned to these, to their illiterate, coarse harangues, and their still coarser laughter, as such language as this: "You know your friends; you know who are the rebels; you know who have supported themselves for many years upon your labor?" At the beginning of the debate the black ruffians broke into loud applause from the galleries; but this was soon checked by the presiding officer, Mr. Mullins, speaking *pro tem*, who forbade them. Since that time the African voices of approbation has been heard through Gov. Brownlow's organ, the *Press and Times*. Members have been cautioned not to forget that they must speak and vote under the gladdening smile, or the killing frown of their anticipating masters in the galleries.

Every wire pulling potentate has been at his post, that weak-kneed radicals might not swerve for lack either of persuasion of intimidation. The trembling, cringing politicians who fill the gubernatorial chair, has been present in nearly every session. Arnell, with a cluster of whippers in to assist him, has been ever in the hall. The very few radical white maidens and matrons to be found about Nashville have been induced to visit the hall as encouraging spectators. They, however, have not exceeded half a dozen. I marveled that the color which represented the other sex of radicalism in the galleries, had not shamed them away. Indeed, it gives me pleasure to say that before the close they had almost discontinued their visits. The conservative members I am sure would be far from wishing the presence of ladies at an entertainment gotten up for the benefit of brutal negroes who would burn their houses and outrage themselves to gratify the degraded appetites of their extravagant advocates of negro mind, morals and mu-cle to be used in controling the white people of this country may be specially mentioned one Smith, who pretends to represent Hardeman county. Almost the entire speech of this man, delivered on Friday last, was addressed to the cloud of black witnesses. Such fellows know their level. Instinct teaches them that only in communities of semi-brutes could they acquire eminence.

It is intended by the reverend head centre of the Radical conspiracy, as far as this state is concerned, to maintain power in his own hands through negro votes and the militia bill, which I have no doubt will pass as well as the freedmen's amendment. There can be not the slightest doubt, he intends to continue in office by the use of violence, but the African vote is desired merely to give a faint show of plausibility to his usurpation. Without such a vote, his support at the ballot-box in August would be absolutely contemptible. It is the programme to get as many votes as possible, and, then to splice out with open fraud and military force. The militia bill is carefully devised with a view to this contingency. After providing for the enrolment of whites and blacks, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five—the limits of time which are to be preserved—it enacts that a volunteer state guard shall be organized out of the militia so enrolled. This state guard will consist of one regiment of infantry or cavalry in each congressional district. To such districts as enroll negroes enough to compose more than one-third of the aggregate enrolment within the same, the regiment may be composed of negroes to the extent of one-half. This is a cow catcher fastened on for the benefit of East Tennessee, that the resentment of that people may not be aroused by the presence of negro volunteers. Doubtless it is anticipated that in Middle Tennessee, half those volunteer guardians of the usurping minority will be negroes.

A pimp provision is made in the bill, by the conspirators, to set themselves and their tools over the state guard as officers, and for [illegible] arms, accoutrements and subsistence. It will be seen from the following portion of the twenty-second section, that the force can readily be turned upon the people whenever Brownlow shall think it necessary:

That the governor may order out the whole or any part of the volunteer state guard into the active service of the state to execute the laws thereof, when the execution of the same shall be obstructed by combinations of forces too strong to be overcome by the civil authorities, to repel invasion, and to suppress insurrections against the authority of the state or the United States, and also to aid in the execution of the laws of the state or the United States, and the suppression of insurrection therein.

Brownlow and his associates are determined to hold Tennessee as a section of the great conspiracy against free government. The signs are revolutionary, and it is impossible to foresee the results of these audacious steps. At present the negroes seem drivel to the haste, but the whites are apathetic.

CADENCE.

The old Greek tragedies are revived of late in Europe. A tragedy of Sophocles was recently performed in Paris before a private and select audience of classical scholars. One-half of them went away and the other to sleep. The modern Greeks do not appear to appreciate the ancient ones. After the performance of the *Antigone*, of Sophocles, at Dublin, the other evening, a loud call was made for the author, which was only appeased by the manager's appearing and stating that the gentleman in question had been dead some 2000 years.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

Noon Dispatches.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 12.—A Matamoros special of the 7th says Miramon took Zacatecas and two thousand prisoners. Juarez had to leave there in a hurry, and went in the direction of Chihuahua. A special train with eight hundred or a thousand soldiers, which previously left there, is probably captured by the Imperialists.

It is reported that 15,000 liberals have been defeated by 9000 imperialists between San Luis Potosi and Queteare.

A Washington special says on good authority that the president has become ready to co-operate with congress, and that there would be no difficulty in securing his assent to the bill based upon the leading principles of the constitutional amendment, and providing for more vigorous and effective protection of personal rights and liberties in the southern states.

A special says the delay in the North Carolina legislature to act on the re

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

WEDNESDAY, : : : : FEBRUARY 13, 1867.

EDITOR.....ALBERT PIKE.
ASSOCIATE EDITOR.....SI. CLAIR DEARING.
BUSINESS MANAGER.....JOHN AINSLIE.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith and responsibility.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

All Communications for publication must be written on the side of the page, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE APPEAL.

In consequence of judicial proceedings, had in respect to the interests of different parties in the APPEAL, the paper, the printing establishment and the good will of the paper have been sold, and the undersigned have become the purchasers.

Every possible exertion will be made to render the APPEAL more acceptable to its readers, and more desirable as a medium of advertising. Much more space will be devoted to reading matter, and a special column be appropriated weekly to Masonic information.

The undersigned hope, by close attention to the affairs of the paper and office, to give it claims equal to those of any other journal of the city to the support and confidence of the community.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

IMPEACHMENT.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* states that it has advices from Washington that the Radicals will, beyond any doubt, within ninety days, revolutionize the Government, by the forcible deposition and removal of the President from office. It adds:

"Under this impression we advise our readers and friends to avoid the entanglements of debts and other business contracts that are dependent upon a state of peace and tranquility for their performance, and to keep all sails set for an impending storm and convulsion. A crisis is at hand, for such a step will, beyond any doubt, create a general state of uncertainty as regards the future, will destroy all confidence in the south to meet its engagements, and unsettle trade and business in every direction. The impeachment of the President will lead to consequences the most serious—consequences that those engaged in pushing it on have little contemplated or dreamed of in any respect. It will open a new and revolutionary chapter in our history, when all the checks and balances of the government will be destroyed, and every thing like permanency in it forever disappear. In its best aspects, the usurpation would be dangerous to the public peace and tranquility, and in its fruits will be followed by results that we can hardly consider without a shudder.

We have all the time believed that the President would be impeached, and that by virtue of a statute enacted in advance, and passed over his veto, he would be suspended by the mere preferring of the articles of impeachment. It is useless to argue that the Congress has no power to enact such a law. In the course of a revolution, the governing body, whatever it may be, has power to do what it pleases. There is no restraint upon it. The Radicals do not pretend to argue the constitutionality of their measures. They are applying in their own way the maxim "*Salus populi suprema lex*"—the safety of the People is the supreme law. The same maxim and the plea of necessity justified all the usurpations of the late war. We have, in fact, only a reproduction of the contest between CHARLES I. and the Parliament, and that between LOUIS XVI. and the National Assembly. The same contest was preparing for LOUIS NAPOLEON when he was only President of the French Republic. He crushed it by the *coup d'etat* for which he has been so much denounced; instead of yielding inch by inch, like LOUIS, until he became contemptible, or violating his faith and deceiving the Parliament, like CHARLES; and he still reigns as Emperor.

It is idle to talk of resistance, on the part of the President, if he is impeached. He has lost the golden opportunity, if he intended ever to resist. In June, 1865, the Secretary of State notified foreign Governments that the rebellion was at an end, and the authority of the National Government everywhere resored, as a ground for claiming the Confederate vessels then in England. Yet martial law and military commissions, and the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus were continued for many months after this statement, made upon the honor of the Government and the President and Secretary, that war and rebellion were wholly at an end; *as in fact they were*. They were, nevertheless, kept up on paper; and fiction was resorted to, to justify what was wholly inconsistent with a state of peace.

Many months after this notice, the President declared by proclamation, that the rebellion was, *at that time*, at an end. It was quite as much at an end nine months before. If he had then said that it *had been at an end* from the time when notice to that effect was given to foreign governments, and that he had waited in the hope that Congress would so declare it, and admit the Representatives of the Southern States into Congress; but that he had waited in vain, and now declared that he regarded the Southern States as in the Union; and, that as a co-ordinate and independent Department of the Government, representing the *whole* people, he could no longer recognize that body as a lawful Congress, which refused to permit eleven States to be represented in it, and should sign no more bills passed by it,—if he had so declared, the cases of CHARLES and LOUIS might not have had a parallel in the year 1867.

But he has continued, ever since, to recognize that Congress as the true and lawful Congress of the United States. He did so, when his own State was refused representation, although, if it was not a State in the Union, he was not lawfully President; and if it was, there was no lawful Congress when its Representatives and Senators were excluded; for no State can be deprived of its equal representation in the Senate.

It follows, the Congress *being* the lawful Congress of the United States, by his own admission, reiterated for months, *it has* the constitutional power to impeach him. He cannot resist that. The Senate, if he is impeached, has the constitutional right to try him, Chief Justice CHASE presiding. He cannot resist that. If the Senate adjudges him guilty, it decides in the last resort, and deposes and perhaps hangs him. That, also, he cannot resist.

The only real question, therefore, is, whether a law can be enacted, by which impeachment shall, *pleno jure*, suspend him from office, and transfer the functions of the Presidency, pending the impeachment, to the President of the Senate. It is quite true that in the Convention of 1787, the Convention that framed the Constitution voted down, after discussion of the question, the proposition that Congress should have the power to suspend the President, after impeachment.

This appears by MADISON'S Minutes, [ELLIOTT'S Debates, V, pp. 541, 542,] where we find the following:

On the 14th of September Mr. Rutledge and Mr. Gouverneur Morris moved:

That persons impeached be suspended from their offices until they be tried and acquitted.

Mr. Madison—The president is made too dependent already on the legislature by the power of one branch to try him in consequence of impeachment by the other. This intermediate suspension will put him in the power of one branch only. They can at any moment, in order to make way for the functions of another who will be more favorable to their views, vote a temporary removal of the existing magistrate.

Mr. King concurred in the opposition to the amendment.

On the question to agree to it:

Connecticut, South Carolina, Georgia, Aye, 3; New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina—No, 8.

It is noticeable that New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Pennsylvania all voted against giving the power. *Now*, they are all bent on *taking* it. South Carolina and Georgia voted for it. It is now to be used to their injury.

As the Constitution does not give congress the power to suspend the President, by a law passed despite his veto, it needs no argument to show that the power cannot exist. But neither CHARLES the First nor LOUIS the Sixteenth found his plea to the jurisdiction of the tribunal that tried him, of any avail. It was as little regarded as those not long since overruled by military commissions. Want of constitutional power is a barrier that the power of a body representation or wielding the masses crushes like an egg-shell.

The President has always pronounced all who participated in the late war on the Southern side, to be guilty of treason and rebellion. If so, they were criminals, who should have been either pardoned or tried. It was hardly fit for the President and his officers to admit to their presence, and consult with, and recognize as gentlemen, unpardoned, and indicted, though not convicted traitors. Moreover, you can find no one, yet unpardoned, who cannot point to some one whose pardon is an injustice to others. One Confederate Senator is pardoned, and others are not: one General, and another not; the President of the Confederacy lanquishes in prison; the Vice-President is at large. Mr. BUCHANAN'S Secretary of the Treasury, afterwards a Confederate General, has never been disturbed. Senator HUNTER has always been at large. Mr. TRENHOLM, Confederate Secretary of Treasury, is pardoned. Mr. MALLORY, Confederate Secretary of the Navy is not. Naturally, the President has made only a few friends by his sparing and *apparently* capricious exercise of the pardoning power: and he has certainly failed to conciliate in any degree the Radicals. Consequently he justifies them in insisting that all who are not amnestied or pardoned shall be tried; and that the confiscation laws, which stand unrepealed, shall be enforced. It was in the President's power to close all agitation on those subjects, long ago, by a general amnesty. The courts would then have settled all questions under the confiscation laws. It is not too late now.

If Congress suspends him, he leaves those who have relied upon his generosity and mercy to their fate. It is to be hoped that, satisfied of the uselessness of any attempt to soften and conciliate the Destructives, he will defy them, by a general Act of Grace. He should have known long ago, that to temporize with a popular assembly like Congress, was to make it his master. If he were to be now suspended, the army would side with Congress, General GRANT foremost of all; and the people of the Northern States would sustain their representatives. He will be feebler than a child, when it comes to an open rupture with Congress, and he seeks to resist force by force.

CHARLES THE FIRST had at first more than half the Kingdom, nearly all the nobles and the soldiery, with his divine right, to back him, and the immense prestige of royalty, and the old English feeling of loyalty to the Crown. LOUIS XVI had not only the priesthood and the nobility, but whole Provinces on his side, and the kingdoms of Europe. Yet the power of each shrivelled up like a scroll before the fiery energy of the popular assembly; and in each case the republican chiefs and armies crushed the Crown, directed, in each case, by a central despotism, stern and remorseless as fate.

We do not imagine that the President, if he is suspended, will attempt to resist at all. If he should, Congress will denounce and outlaw him as a traitor. What will follow afterwards, we can only judge from the few cases of this kind that have occurred before. There is no loyalty to the Crown, no long line of royal ancestors, no nobility, no army whose officers owe their rank to him, to sustain him against the popular body. He has but the Constitution, to the continual and incessant violation whereof the people have become so accustomed as no longer to have for it any feeling of respect. It is now no palladium of Liberty, and few are so poor as to do it reverence. It is found to be easy for the popular will to change its very nature and annihilate its most solemn guarantees. According to the new doctrines, anything whatever can be put into it by amendment. It might be made to legalize polygamy, or to declare, as FOURIER held, that property is theft. It is not worth, to-day, the paper it is written on. The popular will is the Constitution, henceforward; and it will not be long before such "States" as Colorado and Nebraska can *impose* a constitution on New York and Pennsylvania. The New York *Herald* says, and with this we conclude:

The radicals, in these bickerings and divisions, are only re-enacting history. It was the same with the Girondists and Jacobins in France, with the Independents and Presbyterians in England, and back in the Roman republic from the days of the Gracchi down to Augustus. But this higgling and pettifogging will not do at this time. The radicals cannot back out of the impeachment after the violent charges they have made, and the people will demand that the trial of the president shall be proceeded with at once and a decision arrived at without delay. The verdict should be "guilty," as there appears no doubt it must be, they will elect a successor in accordance with the constitution, and that successor will in all probability be Gen. Grant. No radical squabbling can prevent this result.

DYING OUT.

The following statistics are curious and should cause many jeremiads in New England. If correct, there is positively a chance for mankind's regeneration somewhere in the neighborhood of the year 5000, for the Puritan stock begins to exhibit decay.

An exchange says: The town records, it is said, show that the first generation of settlers, when they were Englishmen, the average number of children in a family was eight or ten; in the second, third and fourth generations, the number was seven or eight; in the fifth, five was the average number; in the sixth it was less than three. In the present, which is supposed to be the seventh generation, the average number of offspring is less than three even, and the deaths exceed in number the births. Meantime, the foreign increase by immigration and by excess of births over deaths. It is calculated that if this process go on, the foreign born population and their descendants will, in about twenty-five years, outnumber the Puritan stock.

The signs of decadence are yet more plain in the rapid deterioration of the public men of New England. There is an immense difference between WEBSTER and CHOATE, and their successors, not alone in intellect, but in the other attributes of a Statesman. Mr. SUMNER is a lawyer and a scholar; but the orations which he reads in the Senate have nothing in them, in all their sham-Ciceronian pomp, to make them live and be remembered. They always remind one of a short-legged man on stilts. Mr. WILSON is a person, we believe, of more real vigor of intellect than SUMNER; but there is no possibility of mistaking him for a *great* man. Of the two, he is, we sincerely believe, by far the *better* man, the less vulgarly vindictive; in many respects, indeed, generous. FESSENDEN is the ablest *lawyer* in the Senate; but he is very little except a lawyer.

The other New England Senators are like the fly in amber: nobody cared about the fly; the only wonder was how he got there. No one who knew the Senate in its palmy days ought to wish to witness its deliberations now. For it and the House are full of such men as those whom CROY terms,

"Regrets who having climbed to the top Of this huge mouldering monument of Rome, Hang blazing at the nether end below."

CHARLESTON, February 10.—Gov. ORR has just arrived from Washington. He expresses himself as convinced of speedy restoration on the basis of impartial suffrage. It is understood he will defer convening the legislature of South Carolina until the North Carolina legislature takes action on the new propositions.

South Carolina did not "wait" for North Carolina, or any other State, in 1861, when a few of her leaders, urged by hot-headed persons at Washington from other States, hurried and precipitated her into secession, for the avowed purpose of *forcing* the other Southern States to secede, whether they deemed it wise to do so, or rash and premature. We should think that Gov. ORR and Gov. AIKEN would think it not exactly in the best taste for South Carolina to be eager to return into the Union at the price of negro suffrage.

PLUNDER.

We do not conceal our gratification at the discipline which New England selfishness and greed is administering to the North-West. There never was, as the future will show, so complete an act of fatuity as the North-Western States committed, in denying the right of eleven States to withdraw from the Union and establish a separate nationality; for the right to do so, though not one to be exercised hastily, rashly or except in the last resort, was the only *real* barrier against a general overflow of mobocracy, and the sweeping away of all the guarantees and safeguards of the Constitution. Neither a Conservative President nor an upright Supreme Bench of Magistrates, venerable and wise, can stand for a moment in the way of a raging sea of popular opinion,—of a mad and unreasoning democracy, whose present organs and future victims are such hideous and hateful exaggerations of infamy as MARAT, COUTHON, and THADDEUS STEVENS. When beings as detestable as these are allowed by God to govern nations, as the instruments of His avenging justice, we doubt whether He is not an Omnipotent cynic who has made this miserable World to gratify His malevolence, and that He may amuse Himself with the antics and petty rascalities of small knaves wearing the robes of office, and with the writhings and contortions of nations wrenched limb from limb upon the rack.

We cannot by any words of our own more forcibly show the system of black mail to which the Northwest has submitted itself by aiding Europeans, Canadians and negroes, bought and paid by New England, to crush the South by mere weight of numbers, than by copying here the following cogent arguments from the *National Intelligencer*:

THE SENATE TARIFF BILL.

It seems probable that the senate will pass the tariff bill now pending, which is, in its main features, the same as the one passed by the house last session. The alterations made by the finance committee, which were generally improvements, are being rapidly eliminated, and by the time the bill gets through the senate and the conference committees it will be as bad as it was in the beginning, if not worse. (The lobby have turned their batteries on Senator Fessenden, and have beaten him one or two votes.) There are not six members of the senate who do not believe in their hearts that the bill is morally wrong; that it is economically a blunder, and that it is fraught with extreme danger to the republican party. We make the statement upon our responsibility, that the number of senators who believe that the bill is right, and that it ought to pass, does not exceed one dozen; they are goaded on to passing it by an importunate and merciless lobby, whom they have not the courage to resist. There are a few senators who sincerely believe that a prohibition of foreign commerce is the great desideratum of this community. The total exclusion of commercial system of Paraguay and Japan if they could. They believe that the surest way to get rich and powerful is to fight off the bounties which Divine Providence has bestowed upon other lands, and produce them at home at three times the cost. These philosophers would refuse to buy wool from South America, *because it is so cheap*. The South Americans and South Africans give us ten pounds of wool for a dollar. "No," says congress, "we want only two pounds of wool for a dollar; we are for protecting home industry." But the South Americans take our produce in payment for their wool, and if we cease to take their wool they cease to take our produce. For a barrel of flour they give us, say, one hundred pounds of wool. To protect American industry congress enacts that the American producer shall not exchange his barrel of flour for one hundred pounds of wool, but shall exchange it for twenty pounds. So the American producer is cheated out of eighty pounds of wool, besides losing a valuable customer in South America. But this is not all. In order to protect American industry in the manner described, it becomes necessary to raise the prices of clothing *four times*, when we raise the price of wool *once*. To get a dollar away from the frightful coward, and into the pocket of the wool grower, we must first throw four dollars into the sea. The woolen manufacturer does not want the tariff on cloth increased, unless the tariff on wool is to be raised. If the latter is raised, however, he must have the prices of his goods raised in the proportion of *four* cents per pound on cloth for every *one* cent per pound on wool. And then the iron mongers, and the salt boilers, and the glass blowers, and the cotton spinners, and every other interest that has a monopoly under existing laws, or wants one created, comes racing at the tail of the wool and woolen men; and the net result is a bill to rob the American people of some hundreds of millions of dollars, and to give the finishing blow to our already crippled and declining commerce.

If such a bill passes congress, we hope Andrew Johnson will veto it, and if he vetoes it we shall certainly sustain that veto. More than this, we will point out every particular item of knavery in the bill, and, so far as we are able, show how it came to be there. Such a bill if it passes, will cling to the republican party like a shirt of Nessus. The paralysis which it will inflict upon the industry of the country will be keenly felt at the very time for the next presidential election. We have now a tariff averaging fifty-eight per cent. in gold on all imported goods. The cost of everything that the American consumer buys of foreign production or of American production on which the article is protected, is the fifty-eight per cent. higher, on the average, than nature and the laws of trade would make it. Hence the American consumer must charge fifty-eight per cent. more for his labor and products than they are worth, or he must live even. But other countries, as they have gone through the folly which the United States, Paraguay and Japan, trade with on the basis of buying and selling only for exactly what they are worth, and the world nearly is governed by this rule and drive us out of all the markets of the world, and cover the seas with ships of various countries from which we have excluded by our own stupidity. Our trade with South America is reduced to one sixth of its former proportions. The injury of every dollar in duty imposed upon imported articles has to be paid as an exported article. The American farmer is now paying for everything he buys fifty per cent more than it might be had for, and suffering from a diminishing foreign market, which congress proposes still further to diminish by a higher tariff. Meanwhile the cost of manufactures in the aggregate are fast increasing, the prices of goods being so high that people cannot buy them. And still congress would make them higher!

If this bill becomes a law, then upon the heads of those who passed it will be the guilt of the political and commercial ruin which will follow in its train. We will not defend robbery, nor apologize for fantastic folly in high places.

The same paper had said in a previous number:

Referring to this subject in a previous last, in the connection of the prospect of a presidential veto of the impeachment measure, which we then felt assured would pass, and of the game of the democracy to impeach the president, and thus get rid of that "obstacle," the writer said as follows:

"We are greatly surprised that the Chicago *Tribune* should exhibit somewhat less of sagacity than its radical contemporary, the *Republican*, together with many other radical papers, as to the real issue of the movement of the new congress. Some of the hare-brained leaders in congress in demanding Andrew Johnson's head through the impeachment process. The press at large itself as the representative of the agricultural northwest, twin sister of the south in resource and interest, is for the utility to the new protective tariff, the consideration of which was postponed from the last session to the coming one. It exhibited a spirit closely bordering upon a menace of secession, if the rapacious measure in the interest of mammoth eastern manufacturing monopolies should be adopted. It laid bare the selfish motive of the class interests that were pushing the bill by more or less of unquestioned acts of an obvious political diabolism. It showed a knowledge of the character of the measure in general and in detail that was possessed by few, even including political economists, financiers, and protectionists themselves. It has as the motive power of its powerful arguments and fierce denunciations, the imperilled interests of the people of the west, who would be still further borne down by the weight of taxes and enhanced prices if the odious measure were to pass. To give edge to its hostility to the contemplated rapacity on the part of the heads of those who pose as the interests upon the agriculturalists of the interior and of all the country, and the people of the previous effectual opposition of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens and his followers to measures in congress that, by cheapening the carrying trade between the center of the continent and the Atlantic marts, would materially and by giving some return to the husbandman for all his toils. As things were and are, their value is now nearly all absorbed by the cost of transit of his products, and of what is received in return.

Under such circumstances, the ponderous blows dealt against the infamous measure by the *Tribune* and many other northwestern journals should have insured its immediate defeat in congress, but, by means best known to its backers and their tools, it passed the house, and would undoubtedly have passed the senate also, and there not been fear of adverse election results in the autumn. It was suspended in that body mainly, no doubt, to make the class interests contributing their money (as they have) to carry the elections, fix will undoubtedly be adopted by the senate next winter under a party and lobby pressure that the *Tribune* can comprehend.

If it passes congress the burdens to the people will rise from the present 50 per cent. of protection afforded against foreigners by the present tariff to nearly double that figure, on an average, upon articles of prime necessity to the masses.

What is to prevent its enactment into a law? Nothing under the broad heaven but the certain veto of the president.

The wool and woolens party have united upon a curious principle of plunder. The duty on wool and woolens will impose a tax of *forty* millions of dollars on the country, for the sake of giving only *eight* millions to the beneficiaries. The Chicago *Tribune*, therefore, which has for years done as much as it could to crush the South out of sight, and leave the Northwest at the mercy of the cotton lords of New England, proposes to compensate the latter by appropriating the eight millions out of the Treasury directly to them.

JONATHAN WILD pursued an avocation eminently respectable in comparison with that of the harpies who defile the meat that they cannot eat, and tax the people *sixty* millions in order to pocket *eight*. What is there in a government where a Congress can be bribed into sanctioning such a scheme of robbery, to induce the honest people of the South to become responsible for its action by a re-admission into the Union, that can only be secured by fawning and crouching at the feet of power, and kissing the feet that kick them?

Jacksonville (Or. New Albany) *Gazette*.

Our city was the scene of the most intense excitement yesterday afternoon, which utterly defies the powers of description by pen so long as to fully represent, or even give anything like a representation that will convey to those who were not present the faintest impression of it. And even to us who witnessed it from beginning to end it seems more like a frightful dream than a reality.

In the morning appearances, well understood by sailors, indicated the probability of a break in the immense fields of shore ice extending up the river the Six Mile island and formerly to one hundred yards in width, every boat and barge among our wharf-boat extra lines out, and every other precaution that was possible to secure them against the emergency that finally occurred. All the steamboats and ferryboats kept a full head of steam, and the John Shallcross made several trips in the forenoon, and a little after noon took on a large load of passengers belonging to return to Louisville. But the floating ice was so thick and strong that she lay at her dock some time, apparently waiting for an opening in the ice for her to go through in crossing.

About one o'clock p.m. the shore ice opposite our city, on which had a few moments before several persons were skating, started and passed down the river without doing any injury, and it was hoped the larger quantities farther up would not start. But soon it was discovered that it too had started in immense and unbroken quantities, and as it came to the upper end and swinging around from the Kentucky side reached the shore on this side of the river and came down with an irresistible force. Hundreds were on the shore watching its approach with an almost unbroken silence, evidently hoping for the best but fearing the worst.

When the ice reached an empty coal barge fastened with three heavy rope cables, any one of which seemed strong enough to hold it, but during after another of them was broken like so many pipe stems, and the packing twine, and she drifted down against two others nearly well fastened, which were also broken from their fastenings and all three of them were driven against the Lone Bowman. Something over two hundred feet of the heavy chain, although together with the powerful head of steam which was on both capstans with full force was hoped that she would be able to resist the current sufficiently for the barges and keep by, and thus serve as a protection to the wharf boat and the shore generally, but this hope was of short duration. Very soon she parted together and one of her lines in a direction down stream. Fearing that the ice would take everything before it. A shout was raised to cast the Shallcross of her passengers as soon as possible, and then they had enough to do themselves in the danger, as the Bowman had hit from the very effects of the ice. They had hardly got out to see what was the cause of the alarm before the Bowman came out to the wharf boat, breaking her lines and crushing her upper works as though they were built of pasteboard, and piling them on board of the Shallcross which then received the force of all the boats and barges and the combined, snapping her lines like those of all the rest. Then they suddenly raised the great dance they were in, and as fast as possible jumped over the side of the boat next the shore, and over the bow, some at first jumping nearly or quite on to the shore, and others, as the boat started from her moorings, jumping on the floating ice, nearly every one of them escaping either drowning or being crushed by the masses of broken ice, through the providences of those on shore, at a great risk to their own lives. Several ladies climbed up on the railing at the bow of the boat, which was a full ten feet above the level of the ice, and jumped as far as they could.

The cry of "We are lost! we are lost!" rang through the boat, and women on the shore who had fathers, husbands or sons on board were shouting in the accent of despair for them to "jump off! oh, jump off!" One man left his wife and two little boys were on board. He got the boys off with the aid of some men on shore, and they stood screaming for their father and mother, both of whom finally succeeded in getting ashore. Still there were many passengers unable to get off at all, and they, with the officers of the boats, seemed destined to almost certain destruction; for, if the boats should sink in the ice before they reached the falls, as nearly everybody supposed they would—for it was supposed they would be so badly crushed as to make them leak at a fearful rate—it seemed hardly possible that they could pass over the falls in their crippled condition.

But the officers and crew stood by them and worked with a vigor and coolness worthy all praise. Capt. D. N. Dryden, fails pilot, seeing that their only salvation was in going safely over the falls, as the chance might be, jumped on board just as the shore passed out of the reach of all possible aid from the shore, and lent his energy and experience to that desperate effort.

The engines were kept backing as the boats approached the falls, and they got quite a distance from the shore, and in the great joy of all, it was found that in spite of the ice they slowly obeyed their rudders, swung their heads down stream and finally passed over the falls in safety, rounding to below Sand island, and landed at Portland wharf.

We are unable to give the exact of so far as we can learn, no one was killed or even seriously injured, although there were several rumors to that effect, which followed us to New Albany where we verified to watch the fate of the

The Territorializing to be Again Tried in the House.

From Washington Cor. New York Tribune.

The committee on the New Orleans riots, in accordance with their instructions, will report a general bill providing a civil government for Louisiana until it is admitted to representation in congress, and also an enabling act. No bill has yet been prepared by the committee, but the bill will consist of two separate sections entirely had with the members of the committee, that the following will embrace its leading features: First, A provisional governor and legislative council, both to be appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate, and on the recommendation of loyal citizens, without distinction of race, and the leaders of the rebellion to be excluded from office and the elective franchise. Third. The provisional state government to be entitled to a delegate in the house of representatives. Fourth. No law of the provisional legislature to be valid unless approved by congress. Fifth. All distinctions in civil or political rights to be enforced in such provisional government. Sixth. A convention to frame a constitution and to apply for representation in congress, to be elected by loyal men alone, and this to apply to any professional or provisional legislature that may seem it proper. But no constitution to be presented which does not recognize the equality of man in civil and political rights. Seventh. All sections to be held subject to the rules and restrictions of slavery; there to be provided by certain officers to be named

NEWS ITEMS.

—An exchange says President Johnson is the only public man who has rivaled a *dansease* in standing on one toe—the veto.

—Moscow, Russia, was first lighted with gas on the 27th ult. A "Te Deum" was sung at the gas factory, and a banquet and other ceremonies followed.

—The government has lately paid $100,000 in gold for a lot three hundred feet square in San Francisco as a site for the United States branch mint. The proposed building will cost $600,000.

—The New York Southern Relief association has already received $17,000 in cash. The association has voted that $10,000 worth of corn shall be immediately purchased, in the cheapest market, for distribution in Alabama, under the direction of Maj. Gen. Swayne and Gov. Patton.

—The Burlington (Iowa) *Hawkeye* mentions the case of a young man, an employe in the express office in that city, who, after his father's death, married his step mother.

—The great Italian leader, Garribaldi discountenances any rising in Rome just now, and is becoming quite a monarchist.

—Ashley, who proposes to impeach the President, was once a devil in a printing office. He is now one in Congress.

—The steamship Bavaria, bound from Havre to New York, was abandoned at sea. She was spoken by the ship Resolute, and one hundred and seventy-five passengers taken off.

—Gov. Peabody has addressed a letter to Gen. Grant and others, donating $100,000 to be used for ameliorating the condition of the destitute women of the southwest.

—There are said to be fifty thousand of the grand army of the republic in Ohio, and proportionate numbers in other "loyal" states.

—The goods already received for the Paris exposition are said to amount to five millions of dollars.

—Napoleon, since his accession to the French throne, has added $1,350,000,000 to the debt of France, which now amounts to $2,415,000,000; a sum almost as great as the total debt of the United States. Napoleon's wars have cost him about $500,000,000, and since 1851 the annual deficit of the French revenues has averaged $50,000,000.

—Nellie Dean, the twelve years old actress, gets $200 a week and her expenses in Pittsburg.

—The New York *Freeman's Journal* says: The best remark upon the forthcoming paper, the "Southern Opinion," is Prentice's, that it will no doubt be known as Pollard's Opinion. That is the whole matter in the fewest words.

—The pecuniary loss arising from the cattle plague in England is estimated at $3,500,000.

The marble statue of Henry Clay, executed in Italy, by Hart, the Kentucky sculptor, has reached New York. It will be set up in the Louisville court house on the anniversary of Mr. Clay's birth, April 12th.

At Tichenille, in France, recently, 52 sheep out of a flock of 120 were poisoned by eating some white clover.

A destructive fire occurred at St. Joseph, Mo., on the morning of the 9th inst., destroying Binger & Co.'s extensive pork-packing house and contents. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Very little was saved. Loss, $90 000. Insured for $87,500.

Pittsburgh contains five hundred large manufacturing establishments. It has fifty glass factories and sixteen potteries, forty-six iron founderies, thirty-one rolling mills, thirty-three machinery establishments, and fifty-three oil refineries; besides miscellaneous works of almost every variety, the whole turning out an annual product worth about $100,000,000.

—The New York correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser*, in his account of the New England dinner, says: "Neither Butler nor Banks were at the table. There is a rumor that the proprietor of Irving Hall stipulated that Butler should not attend. His stock of silverware is large and valuable. The reason of Banks' absence is said to have been an apprehension in the minds of the committee that the supply of liquors ordered would give out early if he were at the table."

—The cultivation of flowers and rare plants in Paris has largely increased. At the beginning of 1855 the number of gardeners and workmen belonging to the municipality was only 3; in 1858, 12; in 1862, 40; 1864, 69; and in 1865, 101. The plants and shrubs have similarly increased. In 1855, only 600 could be furnished; in 1863 there were delivered 1,602,203, of which 1,575,600 were furnished by the florists of La Muette, 23, 570 by the nursery of Long champs, and 3186 by the fir nursery.

—I. T. Martin, of Cynthiana, grand master of the Masonic brotherhood in Kentucky, will start south next week for the purpose of distributing several thousand dollars, contributed by the Masonic lodges in this and other states for the relief of destitute orphans and widows of Masons in the southern states. The lodges in Paris, Frankfort and Cynthiana have contributed $100 each. The Masons of York, Penn., have also sent to Mr. Martin a contribution of $50.

—Prentice (there is only one Prentice) says that Massachusetts "has more dead lions and more live jackasses than any other member of the union, and every one of the latter is flinging his heels at some one of the former."

—Fogg, of New Hampshire, rose like an exhalation in the senate the other day and endeavored to befoul the prospects of the bankrupt bill. It is only a short time since this Fogg settled on the senate, and if he were to blow himself away forthwith he would not be mist.

—The Montgomery *Mail* is coming to the conclusion, from the proceedings of the judge and jury, that when Judge Busted drew that gorgeous and impressive picture of spring time, and the voice of the turtle being heard in the land, he referred not to the turtle dove but to the snapping turtle!

—The United States have 36,896,26 miles of railroad completed and now in working order. This is an increase of road brought into use during the year of 1535 miles, exclusive of some 200 miles of city railroads added to the length reported a year ago. The state of Pennsylvania owns 4560 miles of track. Ohio ranks second, with 3401 miles, followed by Illinois with 3259 miles, and New York with 3025 miles of road now in working order.

—The memorial to be distributed among the Prussian combatants in the successful campaign is just being turned out by the foundries. It consists of a cross cast from the metal of the Austrian guns, and bearing on one side the following inscription: "God was with us, to Him be the praise;" and on the reverse, "Koniggratz, July 3, 1866."

—A Swiss citizen, a native of the canton of Uri, was some months ago flogged for having published a pamphlet against the Catholic religion. The federal assembly, to which he appealed, has just decided that he was entitled to no redress, because flogging was adopted in the code of the state of Uri, and that the federal assembly cannot interfere with the jurisdiction of that sovereign canton.

—Danta junior, the sculptor of the busts of Auber, Meyerbeer, Rossini, etc., is at present preparing that of Verdi, which will figure among the busts destined to ornament the *salle* of the new opera in Paris.

—Mr. George Dobson, of Ohio, who has lost $15,000 in cotton planting in Missouri, says "the negro may 'fight nobly,' but he don't work worth a d——n."

"Jeems, my lad," said a hopeful father to his son, "keep away from the gals. Ven you see one comin', dodge. Just such a creature as that young 'un, cleaning the doorstep on t'other side of the street, fooled your poor old dad, Jemmy. Don't cast your eyes that way and wink. If it hadn't been for her, you and yer dad might have been in Brazil, huntin' dimuns, my son."

Astounding.

The Buffalo *Commercial* states that the First national bank of that city has, in a period of four years, accumulated a surplus greater than its original capital, and, without impairing this surplus, it paid its proprietors a dividend for the past year of fifty per cent.

GOOD PRECEDENTS.

The following disabilities were imposed on Jews, in the reign of EDWARD I, of England. They may be useful now, as hints to those engaged in the work of Reconstruction. Once, it would have gratified Gov. BROWNLOW to apply them to the abolitionists, who were then, to him, the seed and spawn of the devil:

1. No Jew shall come to or depart from England without license, on pain of death.

2. No Jew shall walk or ride without a yellow badge upon his or her outward or upper garment, on pain of death.

3. No Jew shall contemn Jesus Christ nor blaspheme His Divinity, on pain of being burnt.

4. No Jew shall stir out of his house or lodging on Good Friday.

5. No Jew shall strike a Christian, on pain of having his right arm cut off.

6. No Jew shall kill a Christian, on pain that he be hanged alive on a gibbet, and be let dead by with bread and water till he dies on the same gibbet.

7. If any Jew shall cheat a Christian and escape, all the rest of the Jews shall make satisfaction to the Christian so cheated.

8. All the synagogues of the Jews shall be supported, and if any of their Rabbis or Jewish priests shall teach or preach against the Christian religion hereafter in England, all such preachers and teachers shall be burnt.

9. No Jew, on pain of hanging, shall transport any bullion or coin beyond the seas, nor deface or melt down any Christian coin.

10. The king's judges shall not hear the testimony of a Jew against a Christian.

11. No Jew shall be sworn upon the Evangelists.

12. The Jews shall have four judges, two whereof Christians and the others Jews, who shall try and determine all causes between Jews and Christians.

13. All the children of the Jews, as soon as born, the rector or vicar of the parish shall take from them, put such to nurses, and breed them up in the Christian religion, for which all the Jews must pay all the charges.

14. In the exchequer appointed for the Jews, there shall be half Christians and half Jews; and both shall have equal power and different locks and keys to prevent fraud.

15. The Jews shall account for all the money they lay out, and for the profits, and return before the justiciaries over the Jews as often as they shall be required.

16. If any Jew shall be converted to the Christian faith, all his usurious acquisition to be converted to pious and charitable uses, but all his goods, estate, and moveables, shall be his own, and not the king's, as formerly accustomed.

17. The Jews shall go to hear Christian doctrine once a week, and as many English Jews as turn Christians shall be as free of England as if they were born of Christian parents.

18. No Jew shall cohabit with a Christian woman.

19. No Jew shall be buried in any consecrated ground.

20. No Jew shall correspond with any of the enemies of England.

21. No Jew's widow shall have any right of administration, but after the decease of her husband all the Jew's effects and movables shall be vested in the king, and the king shall be executor and administrator to all the Jews in England.

22. No Jew shall sue for his own debts but in the name of the king and with the king's license, and if any Jew defrauds the king of his customs or other rights, he shall forfeit his all to the king.

A REMINISCENCE FROM GRATIOT STREET MILITARY PRISON.

Not Found in Greeley's History of the Rebellion.

Now that the war is over and those who took part in it on either side, are beginning to tell over their trials and tribulations, we gather the following letter from one of the inmates of the Gratio street prison, written during the war which is too good to be lost.

For the sake of convenience we shall call the two brothers by the name of Smith Jack was a young man, who soon after the rebellion broke out joined the rebel army. Henry, being an unconditional union man, rushed to St. Louis for safety, and to further the cause of the government was willing to sacrifice all his wife's cousins, half of whom to put one or two of her brothers into the army also, and even as a last resort to let the "old man go." Jack joined General Price's command and was with him at several fights in Southwest Missouri, in one of which he got wounded in the cap of the knee. He then left the army and came to St. Louis, where he remained about nine months, or until the federal authorities arrested him—probably at the instigation of some other one—and placed him in Gratiot street prison, from which he wrote to his brother several times, knowing that this brother, who lived in the county, near Wellsville, was one of the union men, and could get him out of prison if he wanted to. But, not having heard from him, Jack, after several months, concluded that his brother did not want him out, and that perhaps he had been instrumental in having him arrested and incarcerated in the first instance, and therefore would not assist him in getting out; and being somewhat disappointed at his conduct as a brother, wrote him the following conclusive letter:

"GRATIOT STREET PRISON,
"ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 10, 1865.

"*Dear Brother:* It being quite common for those in this department to petition some good union friend or relative to do something in their behalf, I conclu ded it would not be amiss to enclose you a few lines respecting my present and future prosperity. Here lately I have been very uneasy lest some good angel turn up which might result in my discharge from this department. Such an unexpected change in my eventful career, would, I fear, be disastrous to those faculties which distinguish man from the brute creation. You will therefore, as soon as practicable, and without unnecessary delay, proceed to take the depositions of all the unquestionable union men in your neighborhood, and those adjacent thereto, setting forth in glowing terms my manifold acts of disloyalty. The same to be magnified and multiplied ad infinitum. This can all be easily done by the use of a telescope with a magnifying glass stuck on the end. When you have done this you will arrange the whole in circumstantial order, and then you will embellish the same, which only requires the use of your inventive genius. You will then have completed an interesting work of historical events, myself being the hero, which, when presented at headquarters of this department for perusal, will, I think, succeed in enlisting the sympathy and clemency of the government authorities, and my detention will be acquiesced in. The very th

GAYOSO SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,
Banking House 19 Madison st.

This Institution, organized in 1856, has been in continuous and successful operation for the past ten years, continues to transact a
GENERAL EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSINESS.
Will Receive, Deposits, Buy and Sell
Foreign & Domestic Exchange,
Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money
SELLS Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, on London and all leading cities of the United States, and will make collections on all accessible places in the North and West.
E. M. AVERY, Cashier.
JOHN C. LANIER, President.
feb10 se29-1y-ew17 tf

LOST--FOUND.

HORSE LOST—
A light bay HORSE, web tail, high headed, heavy mane, one hind toot, last trotter, and about nine years old. Any one returning the above Horse to Forrest's Stable, on Adams street, will be liberally rewarded. Jan27 tf

MULE STOLEN—
Stolen from the subscriber, on the corner of Clay and LaRose, on Sunday night, the 6th inst., one Brown Horse MULE, about fifteen hands high, eight years old, with U. S. on left shoulder, shod all round. Any person returning the same to 349 Front street, will receive a reward of $50 Jan9 tf J. STEPHENS.

MULE BROKE LOOSE—
From No. 36 Madison street, on Wednesday evening, one sorrel MULE, 10 or 12 years old, medium size with saddle and har ess marks, all of all are not branded on an old bridle. A liberal reward will be paid on delivery of said mule at No. 36 Madison street. dec16 tf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—
Several very desirable rooms handsomely furnished, for families or single gentlemen, can be had with board, on reasonable terms, at 340 Adams street. dec18 tf

WANTS.

WANTED—
A first-class DRESSMAKER—none but an experienced one need apply. To a good person constant employment and good wages will be given. Apply at 79 Madison street.
feb12 1w

WANTED—
A competent Organist desires a situation in one of the Protestant Churches. Best of references as to ability and character given. For further particulars inquire of F. Katzenbach, 317 M in street. Jan27 tf

WANTED—AGENTS—
To sell the "Crescent Family Sewing Machine," the best low priced machine made. Please send for circulars and obtain full particulars. Address,
CHAS F. HASTY,
sn3-6m5p-Jan9 245 Second street, Memphis, Tenn.

WANTED—
By a competent Book-keeper a situation to post a set of books in the evening. Would ask a very reasonable compensation. Apply at No. 7 Washington street. jan8 1f

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—
One large Fire and Burglar-proof SAFE for sale. Apply at 15 Front street. Those wishing a good safe at a bargain call soon. feb3 1f

FOR SALE—
An elegant House, Buggy and Harness—one of the most complete turnouts in the city.
feb13 1w C. H. BAUCETT & CO.,
No 321 and 323 Second street.

FOR SALE—
A fine stock of Harness, Saddlery and Harness Hardware, Fixtures, Tools, and every requisite in a first-class establishment, sold only on reasonable domestic circumstances or quite a change of business. If applied for soon, the stand, which is very favorably located, can be rented for a longer time than the present lease. Apply at
JOSEPH DWORACZEK,
oct-tf No. 171 Main, near Poplar street.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—
A good Business House near Beal street market. Apply at this office feb9 3t

FOR RENT—
A Store House, No. 48 North Court street in consequence of the present occupants removing to a larger house, the above place is for rent. Inquire on the premises. nov24 tf

NOTICES.

NOTICE—
There will be no bills paid by the steamer MT. VERNON unless ordered by the Captain or Clerk
Bulletin and Avalanche copy. J. F. HICKS.
feb7 1f

PROPOSALS

Proposals for Street Pavements.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
MEMPHIS, TENN., February 1, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office until 12 o'clock on Tuesday, February 26th, 1867, for grading and paving with SHELL or COBBLE pavement, with SHELL to conform to Second street, from Main street, from Union to Beal; Poplar street, from Front to the city limits; Main street, from Front to the city limits; Jefferson street, from Main to Charles; Jefferson avenue; Court street, on the north and south sides of Court Square, from Main to Second; Madison street, from Front to the Memphis and Charleston railroad bridge; Union street, from Front to Wellington; Second street, from Front to Wellington; and Front street, from Union to Beal.

Also, for paving with STONE—Front street, from Market to Union; Center alley and Second alley, from Monroe to Union, and all alleys running to or Front to Second between Market and Union streets.

The entire length of the proposed Nicholson pavement will measure about 6 miles and four-fifths miles; and the entire length of the proposed stone pavement will measure about two thirds of a mile, and the alleys nearly two miles.

The terms and conditions on which proposals will be received and entertained, specifications of materials and work, terms of payment, and other information relating thereto, can be obtained at this office, or of Francis Foster, City Engineer.

Bids must be inclosed in envelopes and stamped with sealing wax across the fold of the paper, and indorsed, "Proposals for paving street with pavement," naming the street or alley and kind of pavement, and must be addressed to the Mayor and Finance Committee.

Parties making proposals will be required to bid for each street separately.

Terms of payment are one-half cash the balance in sixty, sixty and ninety days from the completion of each section of three hundred and eighty feet.

W. O. LOELAND, Mayor.
N. B.—The right to the Nicholson's patent secured by the city, and will be let to contractors at the same prices paid by the city fifteen cents per yard. feb2 7 td

DR. D. J. O'REILLY,
(Late of Louisville, Ky.,)

HAVING determined to locate permanently in this city, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Memphis. Office over Jobbs' store, west side of Main street, No. 275, between Madison and Court sts. feb3 3m

R. F. DIXON. W. A. PERCY.
DIXON & PERCY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Greenville, Miss. Will practice in the Courts of Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena Counties. dec15 1y

J. J. REILLY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,
NO 220 FRONT STREET,
Second Door South of Adams,
jan26 1m MEMPHIS, TENN.

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.
CHARTERED IN 1846.
Col. R. T. P. ALLEN, Superintendent;
Assisted by a full and able Faculty.

THE Course of study is that usually taught in the best colleges. The Moral culture of Cadets receives special attention. The Discipline is all that is necessary to make it a Government institution, but mild and parental. Parents may send their sons to this School with entire confidence that they will not be exposed to those allurements to vice and dissipation found in all towns and cities in the location being six miles from any town—the situation in a high and healthy rolling country noted for health and salubrity.

The Spring Session, 1867,
Will commence on MONDAY, JANUARY 28, '67 and continue Twenty (20) weeks.
Charges for Board and Tuition, including lights, fuel and washing, One Hundred and Seventy-five Dollars ($175 currency), per session, invariably in advance. No extras whatever.
Address Superintendent, Parmdale P. O., Franklin co., Kentucky.
dec1-3m

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of sale to me directed, I will on the 5th day of February, 1867, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at the residence of W. L. Berlin, 149 Elliot street, one complete suit of Household Furniture, embracing Carpets and a suit of Parlor Furniture, all new and in good order. Sale at 12 o'clock a.m., to satisfy an attachment in favor of W. L. Berlin and against J. F. Overton. This February 1st, 1867.
P. M. WINTERS, Sheriff.
By J. H. SWAN, Deputy sheriff. feb7 3t

RAILROADS.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL
—AND—
MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON
RAILROADS.

THE above Companies have this day appointed Col. JOHN MCGUIRK the Joint Agent of their Companies to adjust all losses and damages, or over-charges arising on shipments over the two roads, and to attend generally to the business of the roads in Memphis.

Parties having business relations connected with the interior of their road, will call on or address, at Memphis and Charleston Railroad office Memphis, and their business will have prompt attention.

A. M. LATE, President M. & C. R. R.
MEMPHIS, Feb'ary 5, 1867. feb6 1m

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

TRAINS leave Memphis Daily as follows, city time:
Through Express (Sundays excepted)...7 a.m.
Through Mail.....4:40 p.m.
Somerville Accomodation.....3:30 p.m.
EXPRESS connect at Grand Junction with afternoon train south on Mississippi Central Railroad for Holly Springs, Water Valley, Grenada, Jackson, Vicksburg, New Orleans, etc.
AT CORINTH for Okolona, Columbus, Mississippi, Mobile, Ala. etc.
AT DECATUR for Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.
AT CHATTANOOGA for all points in Eastern Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Washington, Baltimore, New York, etc.
MAIL connects at Decatur for Nashville Chattanooga connections same as above.
Express connections same as above.
Through Bill of Lading given for Baggage checked through.
TICKET Office No. 12 Second street.
W. DARLEY, General Ticket Agent.
L. O. SORLEY, Passenger Agent. jan27 tf

MEMPHIS APPEAL

Office---No. 13 Madison Street.

WEDNESDAY, : : : : FEBRUARY 13, 1867.

CITY MATTERS.

NOTICE

C S D JONES is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and collect for same, at Hot Springs, Little Rock, Arkansas, and vicinity.
feb5 1d w1f JOHN AINSLIF, Cashier and Business Manager.

Notice.

The public are hereby notified not to pay to any one any bills due THE APPEAL for advertising since January 31st, unless they have written authority from me.
JOHN AINSLIF, Cashier and Business Manager.

DONE GONE.—Dray No 17 and a mule was lost yesterday and has not been heard of since. What will be stolen next? What's de mule?

SENT UP.—George Mullins, the man who attempted to rob the house of Mr. Joyce, No. 3 Poplar street, was yesterday "sent up" in default of $2000 bonds. Good-bye.

POLICE.—The clerical commissioner's work yesterday was comparatively light, only thirty-seven cases being on the list in both districts, chiefly composed of simple drunks and inferior fights, which amounted to very little.

CONCAVE STONE.—We witnessed yesterday the marvelous process of converting sand into stone. Whose patent it is we do not know. The means of converting sand into stone is very rapid. Whether it is lasting or not is a question to be answered hereafter.

BRICK POMEROY.—We learn that this faithful defender of democracy will shortly visit this city and deliver a lecture under the auspices of the friendly Sons of St. Patrick. We guarantee the gallant Brick a kind reception and right cordial welcome.

PERSONAL.—Maj. Will. O Woodson, the agent of the western associated press, left last night, on the Memphis & Ohio railroad, on a visit to his friends in old Kentuck. We wish the gallant and genial major a pleasant visit and a speedy return

ON THE ROOST.—Some thieves, who choose the Pigeon Roost road as a base of operations, entered the house of Mr John W. Hawthorn, who resides at No. 55 about 3 o'clock yesterday morning and rifled the pockets of the inmates. Un fortunately for the ends of justice, the robbers escaped with their booty.

BASE BALL MATCH.—The match game of base ball between the first nine of the Pride of the South and Enterprise, will take place to-day on the grounds of the latter, corner of Lauderdale and Vance streets, *weather favorable.* All who take an interest in this manly game are invited to be present.

TRANSFER.—The Memphis city transfer company have become a fixed institution in our midst under the efficient management of Mr. J. A. Jones, the superintendent of the company. It has proved all the emergency required Long may it flourish and do well.

THE GAYOSO.—This house is one of our oldest and best hotels. Their shad breakfast yesterday morning was one of the events of the season. The Gayoso is well officered and always up to time. The popular host, D Cockrell, is always on hand to see his friends and guests to give them good cheer.

TWO PLACES.—Most persons are satisfied with one place of business; not so with our friend Sheehan, who has two news-stands, at the Worsham house and Southern hotel, where all the latest and best publications are to be found. He always has the LaCross *Democrat*, and THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL. Go and see him.

ARRESTED.—A negro named Bleck Griffig was arrested yesterday, charged with setting fire to the residence of Mr. Cannon on Second street, on Sunday night last. He had formerly been a servant in the house and was discharged, having made some threats which induced parties to believe him to be the victim, and they accordingly had him arrested.

TRUE MERIT.—Yesterday it was our pleasant privilege to pay a visit to the studio of Mr. Clark, who has rooms in the Jackson block. The life-like portrait of many a "brave man and lady fair" greeted our vision, true to the life. We only reiterate the sentiments of hundreds of our people when we say that Clark is the man for the times in his line

ALMOST RUN OVER.—In coming down Front street yesterday we came very near being run over by the carelessness of a porter who was rolling barrels into A. Vaccaro & Co.'s, No. 324 Front street. Dodging inside to get out of the way, we found some fifty barrels of fine Robertson county whisky, which from the smell we should judge to be of excellent quality. The trade would do well to call.

SOMETHING NEW.—We understand that Mr. J. B. Synnott, of this city, has written a play, in four acts, entitled *Fenella or the Puritan Spy*, for Manager Thompson, of the New Memphis theater. It will probably be produced during Miss Maggie Mitchell's engagement, which will be commenced ere long. We look with interest for the production of this new and native piece.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—The Florences made their second appearance this season last night at this theater, in the play of *Temptation*, or *The Irish Emigrant* and the *Yankee Housekeeper*, in both of which pieces they appeared to much advantage. To night, *Born to Good Luck* and *Mischievous, Annie* will be played, in both of which pieces Mr. and Mrs. Florence appear in prominent parts.

MRS. MILLER'S boarding-house, corner Mulberry and Beal, was discovered by Officer F. Wright, at daylight yesterday morning, to be open and a lady's small gold watch, No. 20,629, was taken from J. W. Lipsey. Mr. McCracken lost a coat and vest worth $35; J. R Jeter an entire suit, boots, etc., and pocketbook containing $15 in currency. Other boarders lost some few small articles. The door was left unlocked by the inmates.

UNITED ANCIENT ORDER OF DRUIDS —*Ceanthe Grove No. 3—Installation of Officers.*—The ceremony of installation, in connection with this Order, took place last evening at the Druid hall on South Court street. The ceremony was performed by the G. N. A., F. W. Buttinghaus, assisted by Grand Secretary J. Peres. The following were the officers installed: Charles M. Strauss, N. A.; D. C. Lowenstein, V. A.; William M. McClure, secretary; A. Bloom, treasurer; J. Berlin, conductor.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A rumor was current yesterday morning that a passenger train on the Memphis and Ohio railroad had run off the track, killing several persons. It doubtless originated from the fact that a freight train, bound north, about three o'clock yesterday evening, when near Paris, broke a truck, causing the engine and four cars to leave the track. Engineer Cox was slightly scalded, a fireman named Aleck Campbell scalded badly, and a brakeman slightly hurt. The trains on the road have not been delayed by the accident.

WE publish the following card, knowing that injustice has been done a worthy man and good officer:

Editors Memphis Appeal: I am not one of those extremely anxious for their names to appear in the papers, much less to have it published in connection with criminal charges, but I would like to suggest to the person whose business is to collect news and items for the edification of the readers of the *Daily Avalanche* that he make some effort to get at the truth when he wants to make such a "capital hit" as he must have supposed he was making at the metropolitans when he wrote the article for his Friday morning's issue, headed, "An M. P. Arrested."

J. H. CHAMBERLIN,
Patrolman 1st district, M. P.
MEMPHIS, January 12, 1867.

MEMPHIS AND ITS STREETS

The Alleys and Byways.

Cellars Underground---Amusements and Beer Saloons, etc., etc.

The state of the streets in Memphis at the present time is no less creditable to the board of mayor and aldermen than it is to the *acting* street commissioner and the force under the direction of that official. The slightest fall of rain, snow, or sleet, under the present management of affairs, makes the streets almost impassable. The crossings are in such a state that pedestrians almost always fear to cross, often preferring to walk several blocks before making the venture. Of the alleys and byways it may be said that they are in a filthy condition and dangerous to pass through even in the day time, being filled with offal and rubbish of all kinds, and we may be led here to inquire whose fault it is that these state of things exist. Surely, enough money is paid by the city *monthly* to keep the streets in good order. If the labor is not done, whose fault is it? Who is to blame? Answer, ye servants of the city? Where does the funds go to? Where is the labor expended? What are all the *carts* doing? Are they grading some official's property? or working for the benefit of the city generally? Where is the chain gang and *paid* street force? The people desire to know what they are doing, and why it is that the crossings and street throughfares are allowed to remain in such a filthy and almost impassable condition. Do they want the citizens to establish another Park ferry, or offer a reward for a lost man? which they may have cause to do ere long, if the present state of things continue. Of the underground amusements and cellars, beer saloons, etc., for the disgrace of the city, and more particularly of its rulers, it may well and truly be said there are too many. Still if this evil is desired to be exposed or quashed, persons are met with the reply that these places are licensed. What do the city authorities license people to do? Well may the inquiring citizen ask do they give absolution for drunken orgies at all hours of the night. Do they license public dances at the Good Idea? Drunken waiter girls at the Cave? or the various free music halls of the city? Answer these questions ye guardians of the public peace and morality. If they are responded to satisfactorily we will be the first to make the "amende honorable." In the meantime we pause. Again we are met with the remark, let the new board alone, they will fix everything, only give them time. That is all very well. They have had time, but still the evils are not remedied, but seem to be daily growing worse. We do not desire to find fault, but that such glaring evils certainly exist in our midst, contrary to the social and moral laws and habits of our people, cannot be gainsaid, and in the discharge of our duty as public journalists we are bound to expose them. As an instance, we cite an occurrence (which should make every right-minded man shudder with regret and fear) which came to our notice last night. A poor unfortunate one of the class described as "polite and attentive lady waiters," was in a beastly state of intoxication, reeling from the "Cave," and allowed to fall in the gutter. Had it not been for a gentleman in blue this creature might have been food for the scavenger or the gully rats. Who is answerable for this fearful state of affairs? Answer, all ye who are concerned, at the bar of public opinion.

COL. DUNCAN MCRAE'S LECTURE LAST NIGHT.—The lecture delivered by Col. McRae, at the Tabernacle, on Court street, last night, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Confederate soldiers, was one of the most erudite, powerful and striking ever delivered in this city. He portrayed in glowing colors the genius of Columbus, and referred to the talent of Americus Vespucius, the military genius of R. E. Lee, and the want of determination of the Confederate congress. He paid a beautiful tribute to the memory of Stonewall Jackson, spoke of the military prowess of N. B. Forrest and his commendable and exemplary demeanor since the surrender. History would place the name of G. T. Beauregard first upon the roll of strategists, and had his recommendations been followed, in many instances Victory would have taken the place of defeat. Upon the whole, Col. McRae's lecture surpassed the expectation of many, and could not have fallen below that of a single one. It displayed familiarity with ancient and modern history, a thorough knowledge of the classics, a ripe scholar and eloquent orator. We regretted that every seat was not taken, though the audience was large. The Philharmonics gave some very fine specimens of vocal music. At the conclusion of the lecture, Col. Kerr announced that the third lecture of the series would be delivered at that place on next Tuesday night, by Dr. Knott. The Philharmonics will again be on hand, and every one should go.

REGISTER OF DEEDS, MORTGAGES, ETC.—S. W. Bryan to H. B. Bolton, deed of $2100; county. Murphy & Cash to George Bergemann, deed of $30,000; lot on Main street. Geo. Bergemann to J. Johnson, trustee; deed of trust to secure purchase money of above lot. R spangler to Irving Halsey; deed of trust to secure $517. Thos. Carigan to Peter Mannegan; chattel mortgage. P. J. Jones to Robert Ellis, deed, $926; 100 acres, country. Margaret S. Miller to J. S. Wray, deed of $1000; 2.36 100 acres. Wilson, Carter & Co. to Mrs. Antonetti Denegri; lease of 194 Main street.

CRIMINAL COURT.—This court disposed of about thirty *scire facia* cases yesterday, and will continue the call of the *scire facia* docket to-morrow. The grand jury returned three bills of indictment.

CHANCERY COURT—NOVEMBER TERM. *Hon. Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor.*—Judge Wm. M. Smith's decision in this case, which occupied the attention of the chancery court for over a week, was given by the chancellor yesterday morning. As it is very short, we give it in full, as follows:

1. The depositions of Rambaut and Quigley are competent evidence. Parole evidence is competent to reform policies of insurance as well as other written instruments. [3d Mason's reports, page 161, and such evidence may be introduced by a party seeking to reform the policy, and asking relief under that reformed.

2. J. G. Londsdale, jr., is a competent witness. The assignment of his stock to Mr. Griffin rendered him competent. The "failure of the company to meet its engagements" under the seventh section of the charter must be held to be a failure after the liability is fixed by judgment. Before that time a stockholder may bona fide assign his stock, and assignee becomes liable individually on such failure. To the amount of the balance unpaid on stock which he has purchased. Of course such assignment is not valid and will not relieve the assignee of liability, unless it be *bona fide*. It was not necessary to determine this question as the result must be the same, whether young Londsdale's deposition be made or not, but this question was a new one and was much argued, I deemed it best to express this opinion.

3. But while parole evidence is admissible to vary or reform this policy, the mistake or fraud alleged must be made out "by the clearest evidence according to the understanding of both parties, and upon testimony entirely exact and satisfactory." Without evidence the policy will not be reformed. [3d Mason's reports, page 404-15.] This is undoubtedly the true rule, and is well laid down in the authority referred to. Is there any such evidence in this case? Certainly not. The proof taken by complainants, and if taken alone, does not come up to the rule. Besides a decree cannot be made for complaint, unless the senior Lonsdale's evidence is entirely rejected, and also that of Underwood on this point.

4. But complainant can not insist that though they have failed to adduce sufficient proof to reform the instrument, still they are entitled to a decree on a verbal contract to insure, which they insist is established by the evidence of Underwood, a witness examined by the defendant. It is unnecessary to determine whether the prayer for general relief with all its efficacy is broad enough to embrace the relief, for the proof entirely fails to show any such contract. It shows an offer to insure by a new policy, which offer was never accepted. The deposition of Underwood is rather confirmatory of Lonsdale on this point. Neither Rambaut nor any other witness shows that this offer was accepted. Rambaut told Lonsdale that Appperson did not wish to increase the insurance. The bill is dismissed.

James D. Petit et al. vs. Josephine Cooper et al.; order in favor of Mrs. Bailey; M. W. James vs. J. N. Barnett et al.; decree in favor of complainant; Ed. M. Barnum vs. Ann A. Pooley et al., decree for sale; J. V. Randall vs. E. P. Harris et al., demurrer overruled; Ezekiel Sanderlin et al. vs. W. M. Sanderlin et al., decree in favor of Thos. M. Ward; W. B. Cook vs. O. C. Jones et al., injunction dissolved; E. M. Apperson vs. Dis. to Ink Co., bill dismissed.

Messrs. T. W. Miller and S. P. Walker, jr., were admitted as practicing solicitors of this court.

CALENDAR FOR WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13. A. H.

864. J. H. Banks et al. vs. S. P. Walker et al.
837. Anna A. Pooley vs. W. H. Webb et al.
267. Wm. Clark vs. Sarah M. Stanton et al.
663. Wm. V. Bayliss vs. H. B. S. Williams et al.
668. Elinora Greenlaw vs. same.

WHO IS HE?—We have been repeatedly asked lately as to the character of a well known and well dressed individual who may be seen in the vicinity of "Whisky chute," near the corner of Main and Madison streets. He always carries a large collecting book under his arm, which fact alone has thus far prevented his arrest as a vagrant, thereby keeping him from the watchful care of an M. P., and resting on the soft side of a plank. Should this meet the eye of any person who knows him, the information will be thankfully received. In the meantime we hope the gentleman will make himself scarce, or acknowledge the corn to his friends. Query: How much has he collected in the past four weeks?

Beautiful new calicoes just received at B. Lowenstein & Bro's. feb13 2t

Carpets, wall paper and curtains, at J. Grieshaber's, 375 Main street. ja24-1m

Circular Saws.—Circular saws gummed by us at short notice at our mill, Front street, between Auction and Mill streets.
feb9 1f WM. N. EAKIN & CO.

Until my health will permit me to return to my office Messrs. Wilson & Beard will attend to any business for my clients.
JOHN M. CARMACK.

Dobbcat's Commercial College, 220 Main street. Pupils from eight to ten years of age received daily in writing, book keeping, arithmetic, etc., etc.
feb13 1w&w1f

Some handsome new prints just received at B. Lowenstein & Bro's.
feb13 2t

A Nice Room.—The upper room over the Nonpariel Saloon, No. 16, Centre alley—lately occupied as a keno room—is for rent. Apply on the premises.
feb13 1w

Scrapers and plows! Treat & Hamilton make them on Madison street.
jan30-ew4t

For Rent.—Desirable lots for gardening and seventy-five acres of land, with house known as the Dunn estate, at the terminus of city railroad. Parties wishing to rent please apply at my office, 322 Front street.
J. J. DE BOSE.
feb13 3t

Very Low.—The splendid stock of choice groceries at Ivinson & Gilbert's are being sold at greatly reduced prices. The firm having dissolved copartnership they are determined to sell their entire stock regardless of cost. Make hay while the sun shines, you will not always have these advantages offered. Country merchants will consult their own interest by giving them a call.

The law firm of Wood & Rose is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
WALKER WOOD,
SAML. P. ROSE.
MEMPHIS, February 7, 1867. 1st.

Wanted.—A steady and sober man, to act as night watchman in a large establishment—a married preferred.") None need apply unless experienced in the business and can give first-class recommendations. Apply at APPEAL Counting-room.
feb12 1w

Do you want boots? go to Trent & Hamilton's, Memphis, Tenn. jan31-ew4t

Dr. Pitt, French physician, makes chronic diseases a specialty and guarantees cures after exhausting him. Medicine furnished gratis. Office 208 Main street. jan25 3m

Coal—Bigley, Mellersh & Co., No. 52 Jefferson street, have splendid Pittsburg coal. Leave your orders. feb14-tf

Removal.—Messrs. Thomas & Arnold, well known as wholesale dry goods and notion men, formerly of No. 227 Second street, have changed their place of business, and now occupy the large and commodious building No. 203 Main street. Gentlemen will exclusively for cash, and are now displaying of their goods at the lowest possible prices. Their stock is large and varied, embracing dry goods, dress goods and notions to please all tastes. We have long known Mr. Thomas in this past, connected with Messrs. Taylor, Johnson & Co., and can assure the public of fine most gentlemanly and fair business treatment in all dealings with this firm. Their establishment is now open to trade at 203 Main street feb13 4t

Railway Family.—This wonderful troupe will positively appear at the Opera house to-night. Their non appearance last night was caused by the detention of their baggage at Cairo, Illinois, Columbus and Humboldt. The bill presented to-night is certainly the best ever given to a Memphis audience, consisting as it does of the spiral mountain, the terrific Niagara leap, to say nothing of the double trapeze, Teabelle perilleuse, the grand ballet, led by M'lle. Lina Waldel, formerly premier danseuse of the Ravel troupe, and the celebrated allegorical tableaux. The Baisleys are, without doubt, the best troupe of gymnasts traveling, and are certain to test the seating capacity of the Opera house during their short stay. Secure your seats at the box office to-day.

House of Frank.—Everybody who knows Frank goes to see him; consequently it is one of the most popular places of resort in the city. His stock of wines, liquors and cigars is better than good, and if one desires the finest Baltimore oysters, Frank can serve you. Strangers visiting the city should not leave without going to Frank's. Call and drink and be merry. feb12 tf

Frank's House.—To recommend FRANK SALTALAMACHIA's saloon, No. 15 Jefferson street, may seem entirely superfluous, as he has already established a reputation in this city for keeping liquors of the purest and best quality to be had, and equaled by very few. Those, however, visiting the city, who may desire to imbibe the PUREST and BEST of liquors, or indulge in the justly celebrated MOBILE OYSTERS, of which he is constantly receiving fresh supplies, will be well repaid by giving him a call. feb2-tf

Glorious News for Soldiers and Citizens—$235,000 *Worth of Bounty Claims Collected by M. Combs, Jr., & Co.*—We now hold treasury certificates, drafts, war warrants, etc., aggregating in amount on the verge of $235,000, which we are now ready for distribution to soldiers and their heirs. We are also glad to announce that within the last month we have worked through and collected for citizens of Tennessee claims to the amount of $55,000. All soldiers, their heirs, or citizens having claims against the government, will do well to perfect them immediately. Holding, as we do at this time, so large a volume of business, we are enabled to prosecute these claims far below the prices established by other agencies. Advances made upon all claims pending settlement. Combs, Jr., & Co., room No. 2, Postoffice building, Memphis, Tenn. feb8-tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Pittsburg Coal—Briggs & Peterson—Office 14 Madison street. Branch office, 340 Main.
J. R. MOSELEY, Agent.

Mrs. Dr. Harvey.—The world-renowned Clairvoyant and Magnetic Physician, whose instantaneous cures of diseases and clairvoyant prescriptions have been the wonder of the world, has arrived in Memphis and taken rooms for the season at the Overton Hotel, (office, room No. 20,) where she can be consulted upon all matters pertaining to life and health. She treats all the so-called incurable diseases as specialties, to-wit: Cancer, consumption, asthma, rheumatism, dy-pepsia, epilepsy, heart disease, and female diseases, and all other chronic complaints with speed y and happy results. For particulars call or send for a circular. Prof. Harvey, the discoverer of a certain and painless cure for cancers and tumors, assists in her practice and compounds all her medicines. Address all letters to
PROF. HARVEY.
feb3-1y Memphis, Tenn

Removal.—Drs. Mortimore & Payne have removed their office from the Commercial Hotel to the Worsham House, Room No. 23, (the one occupied by Dr. Mortimore the past four years), where all, who desire to, can consult them and procure treatment.

Special attention given to all the various forms of chronic diseases, especially Disease of the Lung and Throat, Disease of the Heart, Liver, Spleen, Kidneys and Spine, Dispepsia, Chronic Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Nervous affections; as also all diseases having origin in impurities of the blood and vital fluids.

Office hours from 8 o'clock a.m. until 6 o'clock p.m. daily.
May 2tf

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, February 12, 1867.

Money matters have shown no change to note since our last. Gold is offered in larger quantities than for some weeks back. Brokers bought during the day at 35 to 35¼.

Silver continues steady at 25 to 26 buying.

City scrip is firm. There has been several large sales during the day at 70, 72½ buying. Selling at 73 to 75c.

County warrants continue unchanged at 90 to 92½ buying. Selling at 93 to 95c. Exchange is bought at ½ off and sold at par.

In uncurrent money we have no change to report. Tennessee banks, as well as those of other states, are firm at our quotations:

SOUTH CAROLINA BANKS.			
Bank of Camden	20	Exchange Bank	13
" Charleston	15	Farm'rs & Ex'ch'ge	3
" Chester	10	Merchants' Corw	10
" Georgetown	0	People's Bank	40
" Hamburg	20	Planters'	6
" Newbury	30	Planters & Mech'cs' B'k	10
" So Carolina	6	South W. R. R	70
" State of S C	15	State Bank	5
Commercial Bank	6	Union	50
		Western	50
Augusta I. & B. Co	0	Wm'sb'g R. R. B'k Co	90
Bank of Augusta	30	City B'k of Augusta	25
" Athens	60	Fin'rs & Mech'cs	25
" Columbus	10	Ga. R. & B'k Co	50
" Commerce	5	Marine Bank	3
" Fulton	0	Merchants' Bank	3
" Exp'rs State	15	Mech'cs & Dr's B'k	3
" Middle Ga	20	Planters' Bank	10
" Savannah	25	Southern Bank	12
State of Ga	10	Union Bank	0
		ALABAMA BANKS.	
Bank of Mobile	90	Eastern	Bank 40
" Montgomery	0	Central	Bank 40
" Selma	30	Northern	45
Commercial Bank	10	Southern	95
		TENNESSEE BANKS.	
Bank of Chattanooga	90	Merchant's Bank	90
" Memphis par		Ocoee	15
" Middle Tenn	90	Planters'	15
" Tenpold Isee	50	Shelby	20
" W. Tenn	45	Shelbyville	20
City B'k Nashville	60	Traders'	80
Commercial Bank	20	Union	90
		Unions	78
		LOUISIANA BANKS.	
B'k of America, prem	10	La. State Bank	90
" Louisiana	90	Mech'cs & Ex'ch B'k	95
" Orleans	90	Merchants' Bank	95
Canal Bank	95	Southern B'k	10 prem
Citizens'	95	Union Bank	90
Crescent City Bank	50		
		STATE BONDS AND COUPONS.	
State of Tenn. 6s, long loan	92	Memphis & Charleston R. R. Bds	70
Memphis CITY	92	Mobile & Ohio R. R.	75
With Coup'ns for '61 to '70	95	Sterling Bonds	80
Without Coup'ns	45	Miss. & Tenn. R. R. Bonds	60
Nashville City 6s	90	Nash. & Chatt. R. R. Bds	70

The Philadelphia *Ledger* has the following comments on a scheme for the benefit of certain banks: It is stated in the dispatches that a number of persons assembled in the city of Washington have held a consultation with the secretary of the treasury and with the senate finance committee, and have agreed to a bill to be laid before congress by which the government is to be made to pay 6 per cent. interest upon the reserve fund which the law requires the national banks to keep on hand. As the law stands now, this reserve is required to be composed of United States notes bearing no interest. In effect, it requires the banks to keep a reserve of "greenbacks" with which to redeem their own notes, just as they were formerly required to redeem them in coin, but the proposed act is so contrived as to relieve them from the necessity of keeping a reserve of greenbacks on hand, and authorizes the issue of loan certificates, to be held by them in place of the greenback reserve, and on which loan certificates the government is to pay 4 per cent. interest. The proposed act authorizes the issue of $100,000,000 of such certificates, which will cost the treasury just $4 000,000 a year. This large sum is nothing more nor less than a gratuity to the weak and speculative classes of banks, whose business appears to be to flood the country with their notes in carrying on their peculiar operations. The entire proposition is just as absurd and preposterous as it would have been if there had been a proposition made ten years ago to ask the government to pay four cent interest upon the coin held in the vaults of the banks as the basis of their circulation. That such a scheme should be put forward at all only shows how far the whole sale and well established principles of banking and finance have become undermined, and how thoroughly the people have become accustomed to schemes and devices for speculating upon the public money that a few years ago have been condemned and rejected in the strongest terms of indignation.

Mr. L. M. Crane, who has a paper mill near Ballston Spa, has recently perfected an invention that will interpose a bar to counterfeiting greater than any yet made. He has invented machinery whereby minute threads of gutta percha can be run into sheets of bank note paper, in the course of its manufacture, that will be indelible, and cannot be counterfeited. He proposes to offer his invention to the government so that it can manufacture the paper for all national bank notes, the same as it does the engraving and printing. His plan completes making each denomination differently, as perfectly practical with his machinery. Thus, one dollar bills have one thread through each, two dollar bills two threads, five dollars three threads, four threads for tens, five for twenties, six for fifties seven for one hundreds, eight for five hundreds, and nine for thousands. If the government secures the invention it can be used for bonds and coupons also.

VALUE OF OUR COPPER COIN.—It will be seen by the following to what astonishing extent radicalism has debased our stuff they issue and impudently call money. A late number of the American Journal, of Numismatics, gives therein the value of the copper coin now in use: Originally, the old United States cent contained 208 grains of copper, and was afterward reduced to 168, and was called a two-hundredth of a dollar—one cent. The present copper cent weighs 48 grains, or 1 10 of an ounce, and consists of 95 per cent. copper and 5 zinc or tin, valued at 4 of a cent. The two cent piece weighs 96 grains, or one fifth of an ounce; 95 per cent. copper and 5 zinc only, and valued at 7-10 of a cent. The three cent piece weighs 38 grains; 75 per cent. copper, 25 nickle. If the nickle is $2 per pound, making three cents worth 9 10 of a cent. The five cent piece weighs 77 16 100 grains; 75 per cent. copper, 25 nickle, which makes the real value only one cent and a quarter, as the nickle value, according to the Journal, of copper (best) 43 cents per pound, zinc 13 and nickle $2.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, February 12, 1867, 5 p.m.

Daily Review.

General dealers, particularly in the line of staple dry goods and boots and shoes, have done more than an average business during the past week. Cotton goods are firm, and are sold with more ease than for some weeks back—buyers evidently anticipating the rise which is looked for in the eastern markets. Provisions are growing weaker, owing to the daily receipts, which are very large. The accumulation of the past few months upon the rivers above, and which have been locked up by ice, are now pouring in upon us as fast as tonnage can be found to carry it southward. Hay, corn, oats and meals, of all kinds, it will be seen by reference to our quotations, are lower than at any time since the first ice blockade. The hardware business of our city has been quite active, although stocks have been low, and in nails particularly, the case was almost bare. The tobacco business of our city continues good, with large stocks, and an evident determination on the part of dealers to be undersold by no market in the west.

COTTON—The market during the week has not been an active one in the staple. The general tenor of our dispatches was not calculated to embolden buyers. The facilities for shipping, which are better than last week, were more than balanced by the unfavorable news

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

I WILL BE SOMETHING YET.

BY C. JILSON.

Dame fortune may withdraw her smiles,
And coldly turn away,
And all the friends I dearly love
Refuse with me to stay;
But this will never chain my soul
To scenes of sad regret,
For I will soar above the world—
I will be something yet.

The golden links of love may lie
All broken at my feet,
And scorn may sit upon the brow
Of every man I meet;
But all will fail to change my course,
Or cause me to regret
That in the future fortune lies
I will be something yet.

SNOWFLAKE.

One Christmas, down at Lynton Hall—
It was so pleasant, I remember—
The hopes and joys I now recall
Of that cold, bitter, bleak December:
When winter's sky was overcast,
Or in the bright and frosty weather,
Snowflake and I—those times are past
Walked, flirted, danced, or read together.

I called her Snowflake; she looked bright
As snow fresh fallen in the morning,
Just flu hed by kiss of rosy light,
Of sunny rays when day is dawning;
Her bosom—white like driven snow,
She seemed as fragile and as tender;
I found—in waiting, you must know—
Her foot was light, her waist was slender.

How lovely she appeared that night,
In sheeniest of gauzy dresses,
With tangled wreath of snowdrops white
All twining midst her golden tresses!
Round her neck cling orient pearls,
Which softly shone, yet glimmered brightly;
She quite eclipsed the other girls,
When floating down the stairs so lightly.

Ah, me! I recollect these hours—
Since then I've grown a trifle older—
I found just now some faded flowers,
Reminding me of all I told her.
And Snowflake? Well, its whither hard
For hearts with one another smitten—
But, let me see, I think the Bard
Says "lovers' vows in snow are written?

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Turkey—Expected War with Greece—Low State of the Turkish Exchequer—Council of Stillman at Crete—A Turkish Embassy to Washington—Final Settlement of the Cyprus Difficulty—Bright Prospects of the Cretan Insurrection.

From the New York Tribune.]

Just now the Turks seem a little less inclined to declare war than they were last week, and the Greeks a little more determined to bring on war. All pashs and the grand vizier are making every effort to turn the sultan from his purpose, and although England and France do not agree in reference to Greece, they do agree in wishing to avert the war between Greece and Turkey. It is possible yet that these influences may prevent war, but I fear that things have already gone too far. The change in the Greek ministry, which, by the way, will prevent Bozzaris from going to the United States, as he is now minister of war, is a change in favor of war. The very first step of the new ministry was to send for the revolutionary committee called the committee of public safety, and inquire what the government could do to help them on.

The Cretan rebellion is as active as ever; the losses of the Turks and Egyptians there have amounted to some 20,000 men, and private advices from our sources say that the rebellion is stronger and the Turks weaker than three months ago. In Thessaly and Epirus the revoiution has already advanced too far to be repressed without bloodshed, or to be abandoned by the Greeks. With the sultan and half his ministers burning for war, with a Greek ministry pledged to take nothing short of the annexation of Crete, with Russia quietly urging on the Greeks, with England half inclined to encourage them, too, is it probable that war can be avoided? The Greeks are also trying to stir up an excitement here. Placards were yesterday posted through the city to the effect that the Turks were collecting arms and ammunition in the mosques for a massacre of the Christians. This had no foundation, I presume, but it created excitement, and some believed it so far as to communicate it to the embassies and the minister of police. The Turkish papers declare that the war in Crete is finished, that the whole island has made its submission, and they ridicule the reports to the contrary; but they are very severe on Greece, and threaten death to every foreign soldier found in Crete.

The distress of the Turkish government for want of money is very great. The expenses of the Cretan war have not only eaten up everything which there was in the treasury, but everything which the Turks can borrow. The January interest on the national debt has been paid, but nothing else is paid, and the distress among the employees of the porte, and through them among the small merchants, is heartrending. Women and children in crowds surround the treasury departmens, and the minister of finance does not dare to show himself lest he should be stoned. No one is paid who by any possibility can be avoided or compelled to wait. If Turkey does not declare war it will be because she cannot raise the money to carry it on. In connection with this distress of the government, the people throughout the country are suffering everything. Extra taxes are forced from the already starving populations, and through Asia Minor there are districts where there is literal famine. There are such places almost within sight of Constantinople. About Nicomedia, for example, I have known of cases there where men have murdered their own children that they might not see them starve.

Cold Weather in England.

The late cold weather here has been just as severely felt upon the other side of the ocean. The London correspondent of the New York *Times* writes:

"England is paralyzed with frost and snow. The great mail route to France, London, Chatham and Dover road, has been snowed up with nine feet of snow the last forty-eight hours. Scotland is impassable. The snow is eighteen inches deep on a level, and in drifts according to circumstances. A few days ago two locomotives, sent from different points to clear a track, came together, and killed several of the workmen. One would expect Scotchmen to have more foresight than that. In London the water pipes are nearly all frozen, and great damage will be done by bursting pipes at the coming thaw. The mains are opened once a day in all the streets, and shivering people gather round to fill their buckets for the day's consumption. The slippery streets are more than half deserted, and the underground railway is more popular than ever, and is being extended all over the metropolis. Last year the portion completed carried 20,000,000 passengers; one day it carried 104,000. The trains, regulated by telegraph at every station, run with the exactness of clockwork, a train passing each way every five minutes some eighteen hours of the twenty-four, except during the morning service on Sunday. Through the most densely peopled portions of the metropolis the road burrows like a mole; and the only sign you see of it is in a depression of the streets, and houses cracking and sinking as if shaken by an earthquake. People stay in them as long as they can; but when the walls twist until the glass flies out of the windows, they are obliged to seek other lodgings. This is hard on the poor, who were never so crowded, never so miserably huddled and herded together, as now. The absolutely surplus population of London would people five American states, with ten senators and many members of the lower house. The Peabody and other building funds are but a drop in the bucket of their needs."

Help for the Destitute.

A letter has been shown us from Mr. W. Pope Yeaman, who is now engaged in Southern Kentucky in soliciting provisions for the relief of destitute persons in Georgia and South Carolina. He has been quite successful, we are gratified to learn, and in that way has accomplished a good deal of good. The Rev. Mr. Hornady, pastor of the First Baptist church of this city, is the distributing agent at this point, of the "Kentucky Baptist relief association," and most efficiently has he performed the arduous duties that have devolved upon him during the present winter. Through his agency have been distributed to the destitute of all denominations, both in this state and in parts of South Carolina, the munificence of that noble band of christians in Kentucky, who originated the association above named. Through their earnest appeals the citizens of all parts of Kentucky have responded to the cries for bread that went up to them from the unfortunate of our state, and we are told that there are not less than fifty thousand of them. In the county of Cherokee alone it is said that twelve hundred persons are in a state of destitution, while the inferior court of Henry county sends up a list of eight hundred persons who make application for relief. Some idea may, therefore, be formed from these figures of the magnitude of the destitution existing along the line of Sherman's march. We cannot speak in terms too complimentary of the earnest labor and zeal of the Rev. Mr. Hornady in this work of mercy, and of his fidelity to the important trusts that have been reposed in him. God speed him in the noble work, and may heaven's richest blessings descend upon those who enable him to dispense relief to the needy.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer.*

A Washington letter says: "The radicals, in private conversation, do not hesitate to express their contempt for men of southern birth who are hanging to their skirts for place and plunder. I heard a very prominent one the other day affirm that it is one of the most offensive necessities of the party that men capable of betraying their section, their fellow-townsmen, their neighbors, their very flesh and blood, for mere office and its emoluments, should, to advance party ends, be permitted to contaminate the society of gentlemen."

—The Grand Catholic Bishop Lynch, of the diocese of South Carolina, recently lectured at Atlanta, Ga., for the benefit of the orphans. Subject, "The Discovories of America before Columbus."

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Southern Cultivator.]

SHEEP IN TEXAS.—Dr. Henry Boynton, a practical wool-grower of Woodstock, Vermont, editor of the "Department of Sheep Husbandry," in the *Mirror and Farmer*, (N. H.) has recently taken out a flock of fine wooled sheep to Bell county, Texas, and thus writes in regard to the adaptation of that state to the purpose of wool-growing:

"As far as the climate goes, the only drawback it offers to the business is the "norther"—but even these, though they often come unawares and catch the herdsman napping, do not overbalance the discouragements which the wool-grower must expect to encounter in one form or another wherever he establishes himself. As for territory, all the sheep of our entire country could be grazed here, and still there would be room for more. There are thousands on thousands of acres over which no surveyor's chain has ever been drawn, where the richest grass grow in abundance both summer and winter. Not one sheep in a thousand in this state ever saw a shelter beyond what a tree affords, or a particle of food which the hand of man had prepared for them. Generally, men own only a small part of the land on which they herd their flocks—but very few own their entire ranches. Many small places can be bought for a few hundred dollars, around which hundreds of sheep can feed, and hence but small investments need to be made at first. Flocks can be leased for a term of years on very reasonable terms, and thus a man without money, by patience and honest industry, can in a short time become the owner of a respectable flock.

"No business in this section of the country, not even cotton-growing will pay profits equal to wool-growing, if the business is followed with intelligence and careful application.

"The business of raising cotton in the south, as a leading business, is over, in the judgment of foresighted men. If this be so, so much better for the wool-grower, for the less cotton the more wool, must be the law.

"The profits of the business here and in the north, are not to be compared. There it costs from thirty to forty cents to raise a pound of wool; here it can be produced for ten cents. But then no northern man must suppose that he can come here and rapidly grow rich by keeping sheep, without labor. While no business here, if indeed anywhere, will give so large returns as this, when properly attended to, it is equally true that in no business will the losses be more severe, if it is carelessly followed. Yesterday saw a farmer who had made $9000 in four years from a flock of a few hundred, and at the same time I find numbers who have lost as much in as many years, because they have not given their flocks the needed care. The scab, and the screw worm are the great enemies of the wool-grower in this country, and they must be fought with a watchful and tireless energy, or they will soon be the victors.

There are abundant opportunities for young men to secure places here as herdsmen, and thus learn the details of the business as it must be carried on here, and in a few years, with only a little capital, and a good supply of pluck, they would find themselves owners of good flocks. I would, however, advise no man to come here unless he feels himself able to endure the hardships and privations of a new country.

I am satisfied that when the wool-growers of Texas will give their flocks the necessary care, they can compete with any section of the world in producing wool."

THE SCUPPERNONG GRAPE-WINE. *Editors Southern Cultivator*:—More than fifty years ago, Gen. Daniel Newnan brought the Scuppernong vine from North Carolina, and planted it on his farm near Eatonton, Ga. Others may have introduced it since, and perhaps before; but from the general's vine it has been extensively propagated both in this state and in Alabama. In 1822 I first saw and tasted Scuppernong wine at No. 11, Park place, N. Y., by the courtesy of the late Gen. C. C. Cambreleng, then, and for many years afterwards, a member of congress from that city. It was made in North Carolina, by his mother, a lady of Spanish extraction, who resided there. Years after, on a visit to my mother, in the interior of Georgia, I first tasted a delicious article from the same grape. It was of her make, and her account of it was this: Having crushed and pressed the grapes, the *must* sweetened and strained, was put into jugs, for she only made it in a small way, for domestic uses,) keeping them nearly full so that fermentation might throw off all infirmities. In her first experiment she failed, on this wise: Occasionally tasting to ascertain the progress of vinification, she thought it too much acidified to make wine, and emptied it into the vinegar barrel, except one jug, which, in some months was found to be good wine. I have pursued, substantially, this plan, for many years, and the wine has been praised by all who have tasted it, (one of your editors among the number) and took the first premium at the state fair in Atlanta—the only time I ever exhibited it. Vine-growing has only been an incident in my business for the last thirty years; nevertheless, I have learned some things about it. The Scuppernong does not fruit well for a number of years, if planted on very rich land—artificially rich, as a dunghill, for instance. When the growth is luxuriant, it does not bear well on a low scaffold—perhaps for the want of light and ventilation. I have seen near a scaffold, thus barren, a straggling twig, spreading in a fruit or forest tree, laden with the richest fruit. Now as scaffolds and trellis work are costly, and not very durable, I have invited my vines to visit and take possession of continuous trees—even fine fruit trees.

From the Cynthiana News of the 7th]

During the last two months, there has been about 1500 hogs died of cholera at McGibbons and Cook's distilleries.

Thos. Ashbrook, of Harrison county, sold last week the finest lot of yearling mules in Kentucky, to Charles Kimbrough, Esq, for the snug sum of four thousand five hundred dollars.

HIGH PRICED LAND.—Samuel Clay, (G. B.), has purchased 430 acres of land, without buildings, of his brother, Capt. Mat. M. Clay, at $150 per acre, in five annual payments. This gives Mr. Samuel Clay over three thousand acres of the Bourbon soil, with 375 acres of same quality near by in Clarke county, and twelve hundred in Woodford county. Mr. Clay has made the greater part of his large fortune by honest farming, and is yet comparatively a young man. He has recently completed one of the finest residences in the state

BOURBON MOSSVILLE LIVE STOCK SALES.—Notwithstanding the rain there was an active business done last Monday. About 1000 mules were offered. Maj. Hibler, auctioneer, reports an increase in the price of mules and cattle, though of the latter but few were in market. John W. Sparks' 40 yearling mules, Maj. Hibler tells us, were the finest he ever saw. They were taken down at $125 25. Some lots that were bid in sold privately. Jep. Butler sold seven mules at $200 per head to A. McClintock. Mr. McClintock also bought two pairs at $430.

The rain made old Bourbon (twelve years old) sell readily at 15 cents per drink.

S. M. Hibler sold on Monday last six two and three year old mules at $146 75; 10 yearlings, $80; 42 two and three year olds were bid up to $130, but were withdrawn; 7 two year olds, $108; 35, do., $103; 7 two and three year olds, $139 25; 18 scrub cattle, $39, withdrawn; 40 yearling mules, bid to $139 50 each, but were withdrawn; 1 pair mules sold at $430; 1 yoke steers at $173.

DUNCAN'S FARM NOT SOLD.—We learn from H. T. Duncan, of Lexington, that the report that he had sold his 3500 acres of land in this county, to an English firm, for $230,000, is incorrect. Quite a romantic story was told in connection with the report. The wealthy Englishman, engaged to work in the neighborhood and on Duncan's farm, merely to see for himself, and how Mr. D. was taken aback when the common laborer accepted his proposition. It was stated that he was going to buy out the town and county, and live at Mount Airy, the residence of Hon. Wm. Simms, and look down upon us villagers, who would be his tenants. That the party is not the laborer he appeared and is desirous of purchasing Duncan's and others' lands is true.

—We learn from the Newport *Hoosier State* that the well at Lodi, Fountain county, was bored, last week, some thirty-three and a half feet deeper, of which twenty-five feet was through gray sandstone, with a thin strata of limestone. The last eight feet and six inches was white crystaline limestone, or marble, hard enough to mark glass. The well before was discharging from two thousand to three thousand barrels of white sulphur water. This deepening increased the flow wonderfully, and it is estimated that the water discharged would amount to from two hundred thousand to two hundred and fifty thousand gallons per day, thus more than doubling the discharge of the famous "Grenelle" well at the Hotel des Invalides in Paris. The temperature of the well has increased one degree fahrenheit every fifty-five feet passed in going down. The present temperature of artesian water is seventy degrees. This well is certainly one of the wonders of the world.

—A new railroad switch has been invented. By a simple arrangement an electric current rings a bell continuously whenever the switch is moved from connection with the main line, warning not only the switchman, but all within hearing.

—It is said that the berths on all the steamships of the regular lines leaving the port of New York for Europe, up to the first of June, have already been taken. The number of Americans who propose to visit Paris and take a run over the continent during the summer is extraordinary.

HARDWARE.

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & POST,

368 : Main Street : 368

Memphis, - - - - Tenn.

—DEALERS IN—

MACHINERY

—AND—

Heavy Hardware.

Exclusive Agents for

Wood & Mann's Portable Engines.

Isaac Straub & Co.'s Celebrated "Queen of the South" Corn Mill.

Lane & Bodley's Saw Mills and Engines.

feb12 1f

Nails! Nails!

250 kegs assorted NAILS, received by

feb12 3t McDOWELL & CO.

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE

—OF—

W. WYATT,

No. 5 Howard Row.

PLOWS, of all kinds; WAGONS, of all kinds and sizes; STRAUHS GRIST MILLS, all sizes. Also, Circular saws, Drag Saws, wheelbarrows, Cutting Boxes, Corn Shellers and Washing Machines and Wringers. feb13 3m

MEMPHIS IRON

Manufacturing Company.

WE are MANUFACTURING in this city the *BEST QUALITY OF IRON*, of various sizes.

Persons disposed to patronize HOME INTERESTS will please call upon

Orgill Bros. & Co, OR Conway, Jones & Tate, } Agents.

M. J. WICKS, President.

February 7, 1867. feb8 1m

WM. ORGILL, EDMUND ORGILL, G. L. DENISON, A. S. McNEAR.

ORGILL BROS. & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

HARDWARE,

Cutlery, Guns,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, etc.

SOLE AGENTS in Memphis for the Peoria, Moline, Jewett or Cary, Premium and Brinley steel Plows.

Mitchell's Patent Block Cotton Scrapers, Cotton Planters.

Marvin & Co.'s greatly celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.

Nos. 310 and 312 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

jal0 2m

HARDWARE.

CHOATE & CO.,

No. 232 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Stoves, Plows, Wagons, Iron, Steel, Glass, Nails, Guns, Pistols, Cutlery, Blacksmith's Material, Woodwork for Wagons, And everything usually kept in a Hardware House. feb10 3m

W. P. PAUL, Formerly with Hillman Bros., Mem. | G. D. CROCKETT, Formerly with Hillman Bros., Nash.

PAUL & CROCKETT,

Agents for Hillman, Bro. & Sons Celebrated

TENNESSEE CHARCOAL IRON,

The only stock kept in the city,

No. 252 Front Street, - Memphis, Tenn.

☞ A full supply constantly on hand. feb13 1f

INSURANCE AGENCIES

JANUARY 1, 1867.

ASSETS.

[AT MARKET VALUE]

Cash on hand, in Bank and with Agents.....
United States Stocks.....
Real Estate, unincumbered.....
State Stocks.....
New York Bank Stocks.....
Hartford Bank Stocks.....
Miscellaneous Bank Stocks.....
Railroad Stocks.....
Mortgage Bonds, City, County and Toll road.....
Total.....

LIABILITIES.

Losses unadjusted and not due.....

Net Assets, : : : $4 083,123 78

Sworn to and subscribed, January 1, 1867.

jan15 1m

BARBOUR & OTIS,

GENERAL AGENTS.

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 42 Madison Street,

Memphis, Tenn.

feb6

COTTON---COMMISSION.

WM. H. ANDREWS,

GROCER

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 284 Front Street,

Memphis, : : : Tennessee.

I TAKE this method of informing my friends and the public generally that I shall continue business at the old stand as above, confining all operations to a strictly cash basis, and endeavoring by close attention to the wants of customers, and furnishing goods at as reasonable rates as they can be bought in the market, to merit a continuance of the very liberal favors heretofore bestowed upon me. Strict attention will be paid to consignments, which are respectfully solicited.

WM. H. ANDREWS.

jal0 1m 284 Front Street

N. CORONNA,

Commission Merchant

AND

COTTON FACTOR

Nos. 156 & 158 Exchange Building,

Front Street, MEMPHIS, TENN.

feb6 3m

WM. H. ANDREWS,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

No. 284 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

I AM, as heretofore, prepared to offer indecements to Cash Buyers equal to any house in the city, my terms being exclusively cash or city acceptance. Call and examine my stock and prices—you will not go away unsatisfied.

feb10 1m WM. H. ANDREWS, 284 Front street

THOS. PENNER. HENRY BENNETT.

D. W. BOWMAN.

Penner, Bennett & Bowman,

Office in the R. E. Lee Block,

NO. 15 UNION STREET.

WILL make advances on COTTON consigned to their house in New York, and forward orders for the purchase of Bagging, Merchandise and Machinery.

Memphis, Nov. 2, 1866 nov2

SCHOOLFIELD & HANAUER,

WHOLESALE

Grocers, Cotton Factors

And dealers in

Groceries, Liquors, Cigars and

PLANTATION SUPPLIES,

No. 256 Front Street,

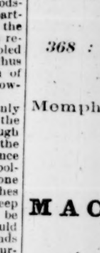
MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Liberal Cash advances made on Cotton. jan1 3m

MISCELLANEOUS

Western and Virginia Tobacco Agency.

MEYER, MARSHUETZ & CO.,



IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Segars, Tobacco, Pipes, and the largest stock of Smokers' Articles in the South, Corner Second and Jefferson streets, Jefferson Block, Memphis, Tenn. dec15 3m

HUME F. HILL,

NOTARY PUPLIC

AND Commissioner of Deeds, etc., for the several states and Territories. Office, No. 7 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn. Ladies joining in Deeds will be waited upon in any part of the city, free of charge.

Special and prompt attention will be given to the taking of Depositions, to be read in this or any other State. feb6 1f

$10 FROM $1.

AGENTS (male and female) wanted everywhere. For full particulars please address G. W. JACKSON & CO., 11 South st., Baltimore, Md.

Mitchell's Patent Cotton Scraper

HAVING granted to Messrs. Orgill Bros. & Co. the exclusive privilege of manufacturing, or having manufactured, the

Mitchell's Patent Cotton Scraper,

all persons are cautioned not to infringe upon their privilege.

Orgill Bros. & Co. are my agents or attorneys, representing my further interest in the above Scraper.

jan12 dawlm JONATHAN H. MITCHELL.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

WE wish to call the attention of the ice dealers in this town on the railroads and river to the fact that they can purchase their supply in the spring, which we are unloading from large, at much less rates than at retail, after we have been to the expense of putting it in stores. Apply to or address

BOHLEN, HUSE & CO.,

jan18 3w 290½ Main street.

D. H. EVANS.

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

MALT AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS,

11 Monroe St., Memphis, Tenn.,

HAS in store and to arrive—

125 barrels Whisky, various grades;
75 quarter pipes cognac Brandy;
25 do do Roche le do;
10 puncheons Jamaica Rum;
15 pipes Holl'nd and Scheidam Gin;
25 cases Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines;
10 baskets Piper Heidsick Champagne;
75 cases Charles Farre;
50 do do Green Seal and La Perle;
200 do Plantation Bitters;
100 do Boker's do
50 do Hostetter's do

London Porter and Scotch Ale:

500 casks Barkly, Perkins & Co.'s Porter—pints and quarts—very fine;
200 crates Guinness & Carson's Dublin Brown Stout—pints and quarts;
300 casks Jeffery's Ale—pints;
200 do Younger—in stone jugs;

Together with a full stock of Draft Ales and Porter, French Cordials, Domestic and Havana Segars—all of which will be sold to the trade, at prices to defy competition.

D. H. EVANS,

feb8 1f 11 Monroe street.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE OLD RELIABLE

THROUGH FREIGHT

FROM MEMPHIS

—TO—

All Points East and North!

ONLY ONE TRANSFER

—BETWEEN—

Memphis and Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, and All Intermediate Points.

Lowest Rates and Prompt Dispatch!

C. F. SMITH,

oct30 Agent Little Miami Railroad, No. 7½ Madison street.

MISSISSIPPI and TENNESSEE

RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after

Monday, November 26, 1866,

Trains will run as follows:

LEAVE MEMPHIS.

New Orleans Express ..... 5:00 p.m.
Batesville Accommodation ..... 2:30 p.m.

ARRIVE AT MEMPHIS.

New Orleans Express ..... 9.30 p.m.
Batesville Accommodation ..... 10:30 a.m.

New Orleans Express makes close connection at Grenada for New Orleans and all points South. A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Supt.

W. P. OAKLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't. nov25

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE

RAILROAD.

FAST FREIGHT LINE!

Notice to Merchants and Shippers.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, MEMPHIS, August 25, 1866.

THIS Line will, on MONDAY NEXT, commence running their

Through Freight Trains

between Memphis and Louisville, coming through in 35 hours without change of cars. Freight carried at the Lowest rates. By this line shippers are saved the commissions, insurance, delays, annoyances, etc., incident to shipments by river. All goods consigned to Agent Louisville and Memphis Fast Freight Line, Louisville, will be shipped free of commission and without delay.

This route is amply supplied with new Freight cars and motive power, sufficient to transport all freight offered them.

All Losses Settled Promptly!

Rates furnished and special contracts made on application to P. S. VAN ALSTINE, General Freight Agent, Louisville, Ky., or to SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't, Memphis, Tenn.

sep26

BALTIMORE.

THE BALTIMORE AND HAVANA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.

FOR BALTIMORE VIA HAVANA AND KEY WEST, carrying the United States mails.

Through Tickets to New York, $60.

The first comprises the following first-class steamships:

LIBERTY, 1200 tons, Wm Rollins, Commander
CUBA, 1100 tons, Thos. A. Bain, Commander.

One of these fine steamers will be dispatched from Baltimore for Key West, via Havana and Key West, on the 5th and 20th of each month.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to

WITHERSPOON & HALSEY, Ag'ts,
20 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

N. B.—No bills of lading but those of the company will be signed. Persons not freight must be procured from this office. No freight received, or bills of lading signed, after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. sep1

MEDICAL.

USE GALLIGHAN'S PILLS FOR CHILLS & FEVER A CERTAIN CURE

GALLIGHAN'S PILLS are composed simply of *Vegetable Medicines. They are Cathartic Pills*, acting upon the *Stomach, Liver, and Bowels*; containing no Arsenic, Calomel, Blue Mass, or any other Mineral substance. The great advantage the Proprietors claim for these Pills is that, without the aid of Calomel, Blue Mass, or any other Minerals, they will cure the most obstinate cases of CHILLS AND FEVER, DUMB AGUE, PERIODICAL HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, and all affections of a like character. Follow the directions and you will find them all they are represented. Try one box, and their own merits will recommend them ever afterwards.

☞ We have used *Gallighan's Pills*, and have never known them to fail to cure when the directions were followed, and unhesitatingly recommend them to public favor.

Hon. T. H. WATTS, Ex-Gov. of Alabama.
T. J. JUDGE, Judge Supreme Court of Ala.
ROBERT DOUGHERTY, Judge 9th Circuit of Alabama.
WM. G. WALLER, Sheriff Montgomery Co., Ala.
Hon. ALEX. B. CLITHERALL, Montgomery, Ala.
Gen. DABNEY H. MAURY, " "
" CRAWFORD BIBB, " "
MAJ. E. A. BANKS, Com. Merchant, N. O., La.
GEO. MASON, Esq., Mayor Wetumpka, Ala.
MIKE L. WOODS, Atty at Law, 200 Bdway, N Y

BLOUNT & HALE,

Sole Proprietors, Montgomery, Alabama.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS.

Hart'sl, Risley & Tompkins, 141 Chambers St., N. Y.
E. J. Hart & Co., New Orleans, La.
Blount & Hale, Montgomery, Alabama.

Sold by all Druggists.

Retail Price, $1.50 per Box.

On receipt of $1.50, one box of the Pills will be sent to any part of the United States.

☞ Wholesale, also, by T. W. Merselen, New York; Edward Wilder & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Barnes, Ward & Co., New Orleans.

For sale by Memphis, Tenn., by P. I. Huette & Co., S. Mansfield & Co., and by all Druggists. se2 6m

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For Young Ladies.

HAMILTON TERRACE,

BALTIMORE, MD.

MR. & MRS. WILSON M. CARY, } Principals.
MISS. ORA JOHN PEIRCE }

The Fall Session begins Monday, Sept. 17.

SINCE its establishment in 1857, this has been well known to the public as essentially

A Southern Home School.

The Principals still depend for patronage upon their Southern friends. For circular or other information, address WILSON M CARY, sep15 Box 405, Baltimore, Md.

THOS. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,

COTTON & TOBACCO FACTORS,

Storage, Forwarding

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

All Kinds of Produce & Groceries,

No. 7 Howard's Row,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Will store Cotton and other Produce, and make liberal advances on Consignments in Store. All orders for Supplies promptly filled at the Lowest Market Rates. se6

A. NUERNBERGER'S

Wine Hall

34 Adams St.—Old Tunnel.

Dealer in

FRENCH AND RHINE WINES.

Agent for the

Celebrated Flower of Moselle.

Private Rooms for Gentlemen,

Rooms for Societies,

All in Good Style.

The proprietor pledges himself to spare no pains to furnish our people with an article of pure unadulterated liquors and wines of direct importation. my10

M. J. ROSSEL,

Grocer, Cotton Factor

—AND—

No. 317 Main Street,

(Cor. of Gayoso),

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

J. C. CULBERTSON, of DeSoto county, is permanently located with me, and all orders or business intrusted to the house will be promptly attended to. Hooping, Rope and Plantation Supplies always on hand on liberal terms. ☞ Special attention given to the sale of Cotton and other produce. Also, receiving and forwarding. oct

FOR SALE.

The Contents of a

NEATLY FURNISHED COTTAGE

ON Ruth street, consisting of Bedroom Furniture, Carpets, Sideboard, Extension Table, Cook Stove, Crockery Ware, etc., which will be sold LOW FOR CASH. Any one wishing to purchase the above named articles will find it to their interest to call at 80 Main street.

oct7 M. M. BEATIE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

READ THIS! READ THIS!

MERCHANTS, PLANTERS

—AND—

HOUSEKEEPERS

READ THIS!

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!

—AT—

B. LOWENSTEIN

& BROS.

WE are now constantly receiving NEW GOODS, and having bought such since the recent DECLINE in Gold, we can and will sell

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Our Stock of

Bleached and Brown Cottons, Prints, Plain, Plaid and Striped Osnaburgs, Kerseys, Jeans, Linseys, Flannels, Table and Curtain Damasks, Cassimeres, Satinets, Cloths, Etc., Etc.,

is unusually large.

We also have a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of

HATS, BOOTS and SHOES.

MILES' CUSTOM MADE SHOES.

CLOAKS, SHAWLS and FURS.

All Kinds of Beautiful and Fashionable DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS Of the Latest Styles.

Irish Linens, Towels, Napkins, White Goods, Tartatons.

A FULL LINE OF

Hosiery and Gloves, Embroideries, Laces, Notions, Etc., Etc.

To Merchants we will Sell for Cash at a Small Advance on Eastern Prices.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.,

242 MAIN STREET,

(Cossitt, Hill & Co.'s Old Stand.)

Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.

Cloak Room on First Floor.

dec11

Southern Hospital Association.

WE invite attention to the BEAUTIFUL PRIZES to be distributed by ticket at the BAZAAR, which will be held in this city in February next.

They consist of some of the most costly and beautiful pieces of SILVER WARE ever produced in New Orleans; of CLOCKS, BRONZES, HOMEMAN GLASS, fine HORSES, and many other articles of value and of substantial value, amounting in all to about

$50,000!

Tickets for this Lottery cost ONE DOLLAR EACH, and can be purchased at the principal jewelry and other stores on Canal street, and at the principal hotels and book stores of the city.

Some of the prizes are now on exhibition in the windows appropriated to the purpose by Messrs. A. Gerdes, Gould & Co., E. A. Cayer, C. H. Zumnerman, and Gaines & Reif, Canal street.

It will be seen that the Lottery will take place at the close of the Bazaar, which will commence in February next.

It will be conducted under the supervision and direction of gentlemen of high standing.

J. B. HOOD, President.

DABNEY H. MAURY, Sec'y of the Southern Hospital Association.

Parties disposed to favor the Bazaar will please copy this advertisement.

dec18

LATEST FASHIONS!

DEMAND

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX

ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRT!

WHICH IS UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED by all ladies through out the PERFECT and AGREEABLE ever invented.

They will not BIND or CHAFE like the single spring-hoop, but will preserve their graceful SHAPE when two or three ordinary skirts have been thrown aside as useless—hence are cheapest and best. Excellent qualities which adapt them to every WANT OF THE WEARER has made the Duplex a GREAT favorite among fashionable people, and justified all the leading Fashion Books in pronouncing them

THE STANDARD SKIRT

of the Fashionable World.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

WEST, BRADLEY & CAREY,

Sole owners of the Patent,

Exclusive Manufacturers,

Warehouse and Office 97 Chambers and 79 and 81 Reader street, New York.

Inquire for Bradley's Duplex Skirt.

CAUTION.—To guard against IMPOSITION be particular to notice that skirts offered for DUPLEX have the red ink stamp, viz: "J. W. BRADLEY'S ELLIPTIC DUPLEX SPRING SKIRT," upon the waistband—none others can be genuine. Also, NOTICE that each hoop will admit a PIN being passed through the centre of it, thereby PROVING that there are TWO springs welded together therein, which is the SECRET of their superior STRENGTH and FLEXIBILITY and a combination not possessed by any SINGLE SPRING hoop.

Made in all styles to suit the wearer, viz:

The "Empress Trail," 3¼ yards (latest) for Drawingroom and Party Dress.

The Pride of the World, 3¼ yards (latest) for Promenade Dress.

The Paris Trail, 3 yards (latest) for House Dress.

☞ The name of the style will be found on the waistband of the skirt. nov1 3m

ST. LAZARUS COLLEGE.

THE enterprising friends of St. Lazarus Church have secured the fine hotel and buildings of the Medical College on Real street.

The primary department to be used as a parish school for the small girls and boys, and the collegiate department for young gentlemen, with an ample charter to confer degrees; and ten free scholarships for sons of Confederate soldiers have been provided. jal0

UNION TICKET OFFICE

No. 14 Jefferson Street.

MEMPHIS AND OHIO,

MOBILE AND OHIO, and

ILLINOIS CENTRAL

RAILROADS.

THROUGH TICKETS FOR SALE

—AND—

BAGGAGE CHECKED

TO ALL POINTS IN THE

United States and Canadas,

LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent.

dec25 1m

PROF. RICHARDSON'S

Select School for Young Ladies

OXFORD, MISS.

FOR information, refer to Prof. W. G. Richardson, or to the Rev. J. N. Waddel, Chancellor of the University of Miss. Oxford, July 24

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Larry Harmstad, J. W. Jennings and Robert Gibson, under the name and style of LARRY HARMSTAD & Co., in the General Steamboat Agency and Unparalled business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Larry Harmstad and Robert Gibson, having purchased the interest of J. W. Jennings, will continue the business under the same style as heretofore, assuming all liabilities of the firm.

LARRY HARMSTAD,
J. W. JENNINGS,
ROBERT GIBSON.

Memphis, January 14, 1867. jan15

EDUCATIONAL

SEWANEE

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

WINCHESTER, TENN.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Right Rev. C. T. QUINTARD, M.D., Bishop of Tenn., Visitor.
GEORGE R. FAIRBANKS, Esq., Chairman.
The Rev. T. A. MORRIS, Secretary.
The Rev. F. L. KNIGHT, D.D., Rector.

THE location of this thorough Training School for Boys and Young Men is too well known in the South to require more than a passing allusion to its unsurpassed advantages for accessibility, health, and that retirement deemed necessary to rapid progress in academical pursuits.

It is the intent of the proposed "*University of the South*," and will be made auxiliary to that institution, when established, by such an adaptation of its preparatory studies, as will best fit its pupils for a higher course in the University. In the mean time every facility is here afforded the students to prepare either for business, or a professional career.

Care will be taken, as far as practicable, to prevent "improper associations;" and the officers are ready to themselves the right to designate suitable places of board, appoint proper hours of study, and enjoin such other requisitions as may promote the highest good of the youth, and all connected with the Sewanee Institute.

The discipline of the school and recitation rooms will be strict, but not harsh. Founded upon true principles of Christian culture, it will aim at the requisite development of its members in all the qualifications of well-educated gentlemen.

To meet the necessities of the times without sacrificing the interests of patrons, a scale of tuition has been fixed upon which will place the benefits of the institution within the reach of almost every one. The entire expenses of the school year need not exceed

Board ranges from $15 to $20 *per month.*
Tuition, Senior Department, $15 to $20.
Tuition, Primary Department, $10 to $12 50 *per Session of Five Months*, payable either *monthly*, or at the *middle* of each session.

Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, and Book